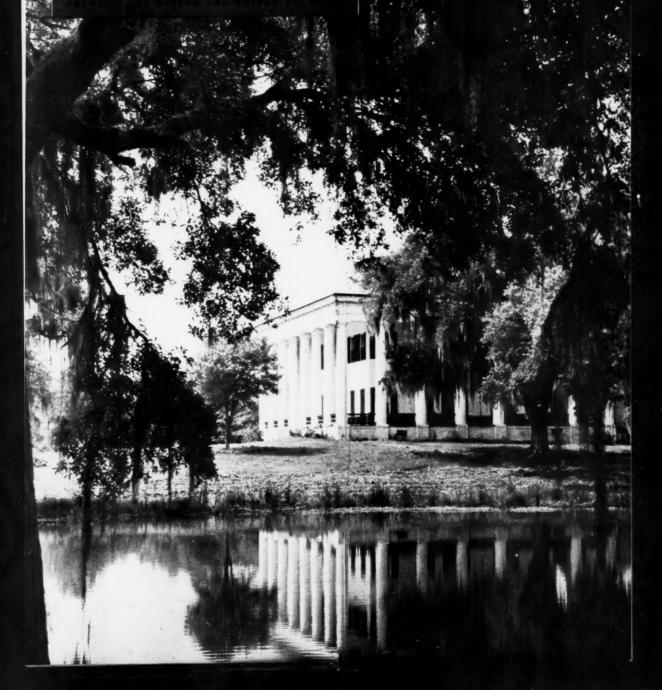
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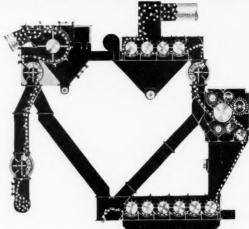
MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING



LUMMUS CLEANING AND HULL EXTRACTING GROUPS

Where maximum cleaning is required, the Lummus Unit Groups are ideal. By-pass arrangement allows greatest possible flexibility. Hot Air Cleaner provides good distribution to Hull Separator. Hull Separators come 10' with five cylinders; 14' with six cylinders—and cause no mechanical damage to fibres. Can be grouped with or without after-cleaner. Shown at right, the 14' "Great Western" group. Write for Bulletin 632.

Bulletin No. 631 covers "Dixie Belle" 10' group.



LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.

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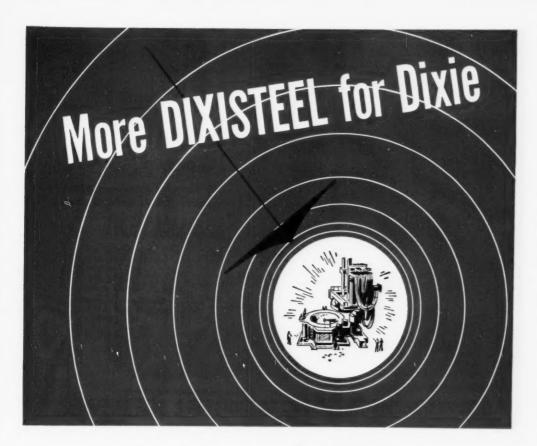
Streamlined for Simplicity and Maximum Savings in Power Costs

CONTINENTAL SYSTEM GINNING OUTFIT

In many gin plants, more power is consumed by fans than all the other gin machinery combined. Continental System Ginning outfits save substantially on power costs because they do an A-1 drying, cleaning and ginning job with fewer fans than most other outfits.

Economical power use is only one of many outstanding and distinctive features which have won for Continental System Outfits the universal acclaim of ginners wherever cotton grows.

CONTINENTAL CIN COMPANY



Southeast's Largest Electric Furnace To Increase Our Steel Output by 50%

DIXIE'S LARGEST ELECTRIC FURNACE

- Uses as much electricity a day as a city of 10,000 population.
- Makes a heat of steel in about 4 hours, compared to 8 hours or more for an open hearth furnace.
- Can be fully charged in less than 30 minutes, or 7 times as rapidly as an open hearth furnace of the same capacity.
- Requires no pig iron for producing low-carbon steel—uses scrap alone without impairing quality.
- Is equipped to produce highcarbon, special strength alloy steels, including stainless.

To MEET the growing demands of national defense and civilian needs for more steel, we are proud to announce the addition of the Southeast's largest electric furnace to our steel-making facilities.

This new, 60-ton giant will increase our output of steel ingots by 50%, resulting in a corresponding increase in the production of steel products bearing the name "DIXISTEEL."

This one new, ultra-modern furnace will produce half as much steel as our present three 75-ton open hearth furnaces, which produced over 200,000 tons of steel ingots in 1951.

Now more than 300,000 tons of DIXISTEEL will annually find its way into the hands of our customers throughout Dixie, many of whom we have served for more than a half-century.

Atlantic Steel Company

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SWIFT & COMPANY

PRESS

53 rd

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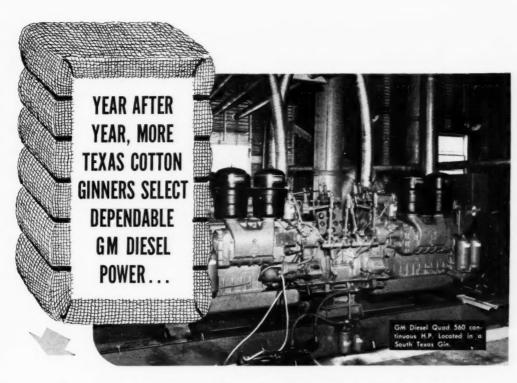
The Cover

ONE OF THE South's finest and most beautiful ante-bellum homes is "Greenwood," at Bains, La. Then, as now, cotton was the South's most important crop, but the passing of the years has seen the production of the crop revolutionized and our homes become more functional and far more comfortable.

Photo by A. Devaney



READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS





HERE'S WHY:

When you deal with Stewart & Stevenson Services, you get a complete turnkey installation . . . designed and engineered for

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Stewart & Stevenson engineers have the experience and "know-how" that comes only from actual experience of having installed more diesel engines over a wider range of applications than any other distributor of diesel engines in the Nation.

General Motors Diesel Engines (not just in our opinion, but in the written opinions of many Texas Ginners) are the most economical and satisfactory from every standpoint of any engine you can buy.

General Motors Diesel Engines provide you with a wider flexibility of fuel selection. GM

Diesels for cotton gin service are available for straight diesel fuel operation or as Dual Fuel Gas/Diesel units for operation on natural gas with pilot oil injection. Sizes from 30 to 700 horsepower.

ON TOP OF ALL THIS, your GM Diesel Engine from Stewart & Stevenson Services is backed up by the nation's largest and best diesel engine service organization in the Nation

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Ginners select dependable GM Diesel Power from Stewart & Stevenson Services year after year. So when you get ready to deal on power requirements, talk to your Stewart & Stevenson representative. We will plan and engineer your power needs in the shortest time possible and give you a guarantee that will "hold water" and assurance that the equipment will do the job you buy it to do!

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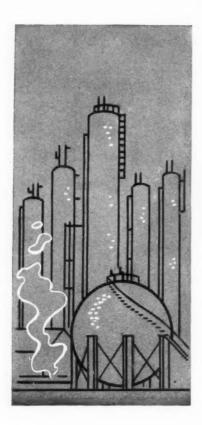
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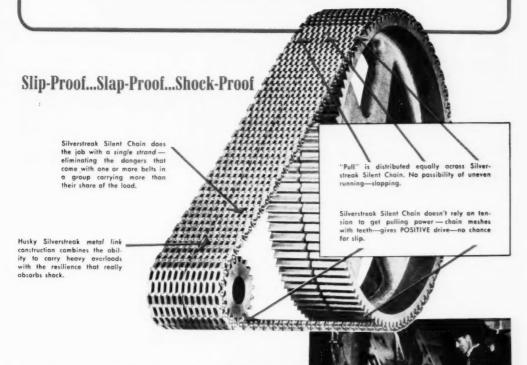


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High-speed, high-hp power transmission is an old story for Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives



Y Es, for many years Link-Belt Silverstreak Silent Chain has been the accepted solution for the toughest transmission problems. These time-proven drives stand up under long years of high-speed, high-hp service . . . maintain their efficiency (over 98%) with virtually no attention.

Check the Silverstreak advantages shown here. See for yourself why so many concerns that must combine top transmission efficiency with unfailing dependability—standardize on Link-Belt Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives.



SILVERSTREAK SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

For 12 years, six 100-hp, 4700 f.p.m. individual Link-Belt Silverstreak Silverstreak Silverstreak Silverstreak Gear Drives at the Miami Daily News have served effectively, maintaining accurate register with minimum maintenance.

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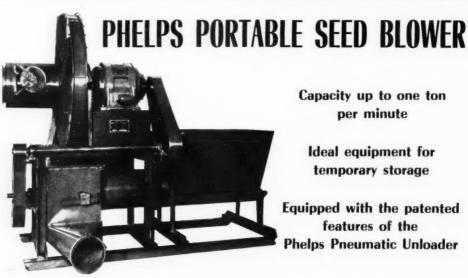
e Harte Company's process engineers have the background and knowledge to design, engineer and construct your oil mill system . . . from hull extraction to filtered crude oil. Take advantage of this opportunity to get a completely designed unit . . . erected and ready to operate, with the necessary technical assistance provided through the Harte System.

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Water-white, clean and pure, Phillips 66 Hexane



has an extremely narrow boiling range (typical spread only 5°) which means no light ends . . . no heavy residue. High solvent recovery. Oil and meal remain free from contaminating tastes or odors.

Phillips 66 Hexane has rigid uniformity, too, which means less adjustments in your plant.

You can put your faith in Phillips, the world's largest producer of hexane. Adequate supplies of Phillips 66 Hexane and other superior hydrocarbon solvents are available. Deliveries are prompt and dependable.

Write us for complete information about solvents for soybean, cottonseed, flaxseed, tung nut, rice bran, corn germ, castor bean, alfalfa, animal fat and other oil extraction industries.

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

SPECIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION . BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA

Solving Oklahoma's **Cotton Problems Through**

tigher Acre Yields

■ THE AUTHOR, who is agricultural director of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, made the accompanying talk at the annual convention of the Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association. In discussing Oklahoma's goal of an average of 300 pounds of lint per acre, Spencer emphasized the need for widespread public support of the program. An organized effort at the state and county level, he pointed out, is needed to convince the skeptical that cotton is important to the welfare of the state's entire economy.

By C. B. SPENCER

WOULD LIKE to talk cotton today -for cotton is your chief source of raw material-and a reliable source of raw material is your big problem.

The cotton plant is remarkable. It produces feed, food, and fiber. All three of these products are of the highest quality. It can be truthfully said that there is no better crop grown anywhere in the world and that there is little possibility of cotton being replaced as a principal cash crop, in areas where high yields are produced efficiently and profitable.

• Industry Built on Faith in Cotton — The Oklahoma crushing industry was built on faith in cotton. There was no doubt then, nor should there be now, of the fact that cotton will remain your principal oilseed crop. The Oklahoma industry including gins, oil mills, com-presses, warehouses, textile mills, and so forth has invested an estimated \$25,-000,000 in processing facilities. This investment is worth protecting.

Crushing and allied cotton industries in Oklahoma face a serious problem. For you know only too well that a mill using cottonseed as a source of raw material, cannot operate successfully, unless farmers within the respective mill area produce the cotton.

• Declining Acreage and Yields - The acreage planted in Oklahoma has drop-ped from a high of 5,288,000 acres in 1925 to an average of 1,122,500 acres for the 1950-51 crop years. Of even greater importance to the industry, the yield dropped from the high of 1,773,000 bales in 1926 to an average of 346,000 bales during the 1950-51 seasons.

We all know what it takes to bring cotton back. When farmers produce high acre yields efficiently and profitably, cotton will whip every competitor out for popular favor with growers.

· Competent Leadership-You folks are on the right track. While I do not know all the people in a position of leadership, who are planning and working in cot ton's behalf, I do know of the fine work of a few who are most active:

Louis E. Hawkins, vice-director of the Agricultural Expreiment Station.

Shawnee Brown, director of the Ex-

tension Service.
Dr. H. F. Murphy, head, Department of Agronomy, Oklahoma A. & M. Col-

John M. Green, Experiment Station agronomist.

E. W. Schroeder, head of the Agricultural Engineering Department.

Jim Tomlinson, in charge of the 20-odd experimental farms scattered over the state, and who can be expected to put the practical touch to your program. Ed Oswalt, in charge of the Cotton Re-

search Station at Chickasha. F. A. Fenton, head of the Entomology Department.

Clyde Bowers, Oklahoma State Department of Agriculture. C. F. Stiles, Extension entomologist.

Wesley Chaffin, Extension agronomist. A. L. Durand, recognized throughout the country for his leadership.

J. D. Fleming, one of your state's outstanding cotton leaders. Mr. Fleming has a key position in spearheading your cotton inmprovement program. We feel that he is the logical man to take the lead and unite all groups solidly behind a constructive cotton program.

 Hayden and Parrott Made Important Contributions—The late Horace Hayden and I. M. (Polly) Parrott leave a fitting tribute to their memory in the lasting good that comes from contributions made by the Oklahoma Cotton Research Foundation and the Cotton Research Station at Chickasha. This well-equip-ped and well-staffed research station and



C. B. SPENCER

the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association are furnishing a sound basis for building a strong cotton economy.

The industry can take pride in the fact that your Cotton Research Foundaract that your Cotton Research Founda-tion, which Horace Hayden helped to organize, is backed by growers, gin-ners, bankers, compresses, warehouses, merchants, and others willing to work shoulder to shoulder with you.

· Cotton's Research Needs-More, perhaps, than most other farm crops, cotton has compelling reasons for seeking ton has compelling reasons for seeking greater efficiency of production and improved quality both in the raw fiber and in the products made from it. Cotton research need derives from the peculiar nature of its competition, a competition that is more aggressive, more active, and yes, more able in many ways, than the competition faced by almost any other farm commodity. Too, cotton merits special consideration in research because of the unique place it helds in the national economy, because of the large number of end products manufactured from it, and because of its importance as a vital munition for

Cotton farmers, and cotton and cottonseed processors, are increasingly aware of what research means to them. Many new developments have become common practice. But for every problem solved, many others remain unsolved. Let us take

a closer look at some of the advances that have been made and also at the problems that remain.

Cotton is at a critical point in the development of its productive efficiency. We stand today on the brink of a mechanization program that is urgently needed by every cotton farm. You gentlemen are fully aware that a labor shortage has harrassed cotton farmers, and indeed all farmers, during the past several years. The shortage of farm labor shows no sign of being a short term problem. Rather it promises to continue to grow even more severe with time.

• How Cotton Stands in Mechanization Picture — The difficulty of mechanizing cotton, relative to other crops, is apparent from recent statistics on the efficiency of farm labor developed by the Department of Agriculture. During the past decade, on a nationwide average, the labor needed to produce a unit of cotton has been reduced by 25 percent; but the labor needed to produce a unit of corn has been reduced by 45 percent and of grain crops by about 53 percent and of grain crops by about 53 percent

and of grain crops by about 53 percent.
Last year, nearly 20 percent of the cotton crop was harvested by mechanical pickers. This is a tremendous step forward, but it still leaves more than 80 percent to be harvested by hand. Unfortunately, mechanical harvesting is far from being the whole story. There are other steps in cotton production which still require large amounts of hand labor. Until these hand operations can be eliminated, progress will be slow indeed.

Weed control is probably the biggest remaining hindrance to complete mechanization of cotton production. Results to date are most encouraging. But the problem is still far from solved, and indeed has become more acute as the shortage of labor has increased. The best hope for solution probably lies in the development of chemicals for weed eradication. The urgency of this problem merits a sharp increase in research effort.

effort.

Efficient production requires defoliation of cotton. Without it, mechanical harvesting is seriously handicapped. Farmers have used more defoliants in the past two seasons than ever before, as shown by the use of 42 million pounds in 1950 and an estimated 90 million pounds in 1951. But, sometimes the leaves don't fall after defoliant application, and we don't know why. Basic scientific study must learn how and when to apply defoliants for more consistent effectiveness.

Despite these and many other problems, we have consistently increased yields of cotton per acre under cultivation. Because of the development of improved varieties, better fertilizing and other cultural practices, cotton yields increased from an average of 160 pounds per acre in the decade 1921 to 1930 to 215 pounds per acre in the next decade, and further to 268 pounds per acre in the ten years from 1941 to 1950. This means that cotton yields per acre have increased 67 percent since the decade of the '20's. Yet as we look at our growing population, and our rising standards of living, we see that it will be neces-sary for us to achieve even greater yields than we have ever realized to date.

Oklahoma is to be complimented for publicizing the results of variety tests. Varieties that promise further advances in disease resistance are now in the hands of breeders. Some of the new triple hybrid cottons promise to yield commercial cottons with as much as 50 percent greater strength. To realize these possibilities, however, research in cotton breeding must be pushed.

• Alert Farm Management—As progress is made in production efficiency, farming will clearly demand more and more of producers in the way of alert management. To illustrate, investments in new labor-saving equipment often add up to as much as the farm land itself cost only a few years ago. Outlays for adequate insect control and for optimum use of fertilizers magnify annual financing problems. As never before, farmers need assistance and up-to-the minute facts of the kind that can be developed by research. This is necessary if they are to make a prompt and wise application of new production techniques to their individual problems.

Insect control is another problem of grave concern to farmers, especially in Eastern Oklahoma. As you know, the boll weevil and other cotton insects are gradually driving cotton out in that section. Unless an organized effort is made to whip the insect problem, you may as well forget Eastern Oklahoma as a cotton-producing area of importance.

Oklahoma's average lint yield for the past two seasons was only 147 pounds per acre. This is too low to be profitable or attractive for most growers. As a result your acreage will be down from last year. Bugs are chiefly to blame.

• The Goal: 300 Pounds Lint Per Acre—The yield on your experiment stations and demonstration farms indicate that an average yield of 300 pounds of lint per acre can be made on Oklahoma farms, when recommended practices are actually put into operation. Fortunately you have leaders with courage and the conviction that cotton has a definite place on Oklahoma farms. We feel that they are capable of helping Oklahoma farmers increase their yields to an average of 300 pounds per acre.

Your leaders have set the 300-pound goal with the realization that the road toward its fulfillment is long and rough. They know only too well that Oklahoma farm lands have lost much of their original fertility and your state has other natural handicaps limiting production. They know, too, that every step in cotton production is a job. Each job must be done right and at the right time, if the cotton farmer is to be a successful producer.

• The Educational Problem-Your farmers need and must have the right information and a lot of help and encouragement from local agricultural Your research stations and supervised farm demonstrations are helping provide the answers at a rapid rate. But the results must be analyzed by men thoroughly familiar with the farmer's problems, and the material presented in an understandable manner release form—so that it can be given wide distribution. If the material is to be most effective, it must reach every cotton farmer at the right time. This can best be done through radio stations. newspapers, and farm magazines. It is of even greater importance that every agricultural and business leader received They must tell the same information. They must tell the same story, in order that they might help in their respective ways. The farmer must have material and equipment and in many cases, moral and financial backing. Agency representatives must be thoroughly prepared on the firing line to take the lead in the educational programs—to help organize and put the practices into successful operations.

- Strong Organization Needed I cannot help but emphasize the fact that you cannot hope to reach your goal of 300 pounds per acre without capable leadership and a strong organization at the state, county and community level. The support of every grower, agency group, and individual in a position to help, must be solicited and their service used to the greatest possible advantage. You must have the wholehearted support of farm organizations, Oklahoma A. & M. College; ginners; farm machinery, legume seed, fertilizer, and insecticide dealers; bankers; Farmers Home Administration; production credit associations; vocational agriculture and veterans' education teachers; Soil Conservation Service; Production and Marketing Administration; newspapers, and radio stations to get the job done.
- Convince the Skeptical—We know that every winning team has a strong pep squad. We realize too, that cotton has a lot of hecklers. Some people actually believe that growing cotton is a disease. There is a need for an organized effort at the state and county level to keep the public properly informed of the fact that cotton is important to the welfare of Oklahoma's entire economy. By taking the initiative and providing newspapers, radio stations, farm publications, and others with informational material, you can convince even the most skeptical that cotton has an important place. When you do, you will pick up a lot of badly needed support.

Again let me congratulate you on your progress and predict an even stronger place for cotton in Oklahoma's economy, after your state's average yield reaches 300 pounds of lint per acre.

Swift & Company Closes Fostoria, Ohio, Mill

Swift & Company has announced that its soybean processing plant at Fostoria, Ohio, was closed May 11 because of serious operating losses.

C. T. Prindeville, vice-president, said the losses for several months have been due to an unbalanced condition between the cost of soybeans, and the price the company has been able to get for oil and soybean meal.

"The price of cash beans at country stations in the Fostoria area has been almost equal to the gross income from oil and meal," Prindeville said. "The price we have been able to get for end products has not been sufficient to cover the cost of processing and distribution."

Prindeville said Swift & Company had continued to crush beans under adverse conditions in the hope that the market would correct itself in time to prevent the layoff of employes. However, the market did not react favorably, he said.

"We hope the plant can reopen soon," Prindeville said. "A change in economic values can come quickly, and when it does, we will try to resume operations as quickly as possible."

STOP GIN FIRES

ERIEZ PERMANENT MAGNETS

Tom Bridgers of Farmers Cotton Oil Co. Reports NO FIRES Caused by Tramp Iron Since Installation of Magnet!

HERE'S FURTHER PROOF OF ERIEZ BELT-WIDE TEST FINDINGS

An Eriez Magnetic Hump was installed on a 12 inch intake line ahead of a Gravity Trap, which preceded the cleaner. After a season's operation, Mr. Bridgers stated, "This magnetic equipment will go a long way toward preventing gin fires and costly machinery damage. The magnet we installed effectively eliminates nails, screws, bottle caps, razor blades, pins and many other types of stray metal." Since the installation was made, there have been no shut-downs because of fires caused by foreign metal.

ERIEZ BELT-WIDE EXPERIMENTS PROVE TRAMP IRON MAJOR CAUSE OF ALL GIN FIRES

Eriez Manufacturing Company, the world's largest exclusive producer of Permanent Non-Electric Magnets, recently conducted an experimental program sponsored by the National Cotton Council of America. Many experimental gins were set up throughout the entire belt, using different types of Eriez specially designed equipment.

The results of these tests prove beyond any question of a doubt that—Tramp iron is a major cause of fires and can be effectively controlled by installing high strength Eriez permanent non-electric magnets.

The value of any Eriez magnet installation for removing tramp iron can be cited not only for the reduction of fires but also from the standpoint

of decreased maintenance and increased volume due to less shut-down time for repairs. Foreign metal in seed cotton causes immeasurable damage to gin machinery, thereby making it necessary to stop operation during the busy season to make repairs or sharpen gin saws. Elimination of shut-down time becomes increasingly important with each succeeding year as the harvesting and ginning period becomes shorter and more critical due to mechanical harvesting. Protect your gin equipment, be assured of top operating efficiency with a minimum of shut-down time with tried and proved Eriez magnetic equipment.



Typical collection of tramp metal removed from one of Eriez experimental installations following a short period of operation.

ERIEZ NEW LINTER SLIDE MAGNET MOST POWERFUL AVAILABLE

Here's a magnet that has been carefully and specially designed to provide the utmost protection against harmful foreign metal passing down the slide on the Linter Stand. The Eriez unit is by far the most powerful, both magnetically and structurally, on the market today. This completely non-electric permanent magnet is guaranteed to retain its original strength which provides priceless protection against tramp iron damage to brushes, hullers, cleaners, etc. These units require no wiring or electric current thus eliminating any operating costs or maintenance problems. The Eriez unit is 581/4 inches wide which makes for quick and simple installation. To convince you of the superiority of this magnet, a 30 day free trial period is offered.

INSURANCE RATES REDUCED

In a letter to their customers the AR-KANSAS INSPECTION & RATING BUREAU lowered premium rates 15c per \$100.00 for the inclusion of approved permanent non-electric magnetic separators. Here too is real evidence of the success of this magnet experimental program.

Eriez Permanent Magnets Offer Many Advantages

Over 20,000 users in process industries throughout the world are benefiting by the advantages of Eriez equipment. First cost is last cost, the original magnetic strength, guaranteed for 10 years, lasts indefinitely.

The units are completely non-electric, no wires or electricity are ever needed. The magnets are built with ALNICO V which is more powerful than electrically energized units—added to this is the fact that your Eriez magnet has been designed and constructed by pioneers of permanent magnets—people with a wealth of know-how.

Ask For Free Gin Magnet Bulletin

Clip and mail the handy printed inquiry coupon below for a brand new four-page Bulletin B-565 completely describing new Non-Electric Permanent Magnets designed especially for you.

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| R. J. Tricon Co New Orleans, La | |
| L. P. Zumatein Port Orange Fla | Ĉ. |

Texas Crushers to Meet June 2-3

■ HOUSTON is site of Association's fifty-eighth Annual Convention. Theme of meeting is "Playing the Game."

Houston's own Jas. D. Dawson, Jr. will have the honor of calling to order the opening session of the fifty-eighth annual convention of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, to be held June 2-3 at the Shamrock Hotel in Houston. Business sessions will be in the Emerald Room of the Shamrock.

Houston. Business sessions will be in the Emerald Room of the Shamrock. Following the invocation, the address of welcome, the response by Association Vice-President Ben R. Barbee of Abilene and the formal opening by President D. B. Denney of Wolfe City, the crushers will hear the first of six addresses slated for the two-day meeting. It will be on the theme of the convention, "Playing the Game," by A. L. Ward of Dallas, director of the NCPA Educational Service. Ward long has been what might be called the keynoter of Texas crushers' conventions.

President Denney will then deliver the president's annual address, followed by D. A. Hulcy of Dallas, president of the Lone Star Gas Company and immediate past president of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Hulcy's subject is "America: Dynamo of Freedom." The noted industrialist won national acclaim during his presidency of the U.S. Chamber because of his clear grasp of America's basic problems and his strong and effective advocacy of our free enterprise system.

The second day's business will begin with an address by the Association's agricultural director, C. B. Spencer of Dallas. Building his remarks around the subject, "The Texas Team in Action," Spencer is expected to review the past year's work of the Association and relate the accomplishments of Associa-



D. A. HULCY

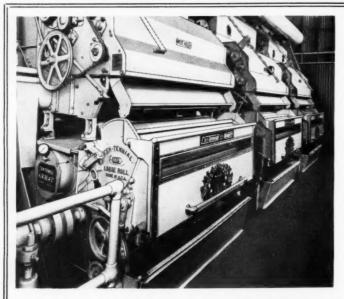


LAMAR FLEMING, JR.

tion members in cooperation with state, federal and other agencies for agriculture in general and cotton in particular. Second speaker on June 3 will be one

of the world's leading figures in the world of cotton. He is Lamar Fleming, Jr. of Houston, president of Anderson, Clayton & Company. A composite picture of Fleming would reveal him as farmer, ginner, cotton merchant, cotton-seed crusher, warehouseman and compressman, and manufacturer of food products made from cottonseed oil, since

(Continued on Page 41)



DON'T WAIT

Install Cen-Tennial 5-Star Ninety Saw Gins for greater Capacity and Better Samples.

They can be installed in same space as 80-saw Gins.

66" Extractor Feeders are standard for 5-Star Ninety Saw Gins.

Illustration: A Three 5-Star Ninety Saw Gin Installation.

Write for Bulletin 51-G

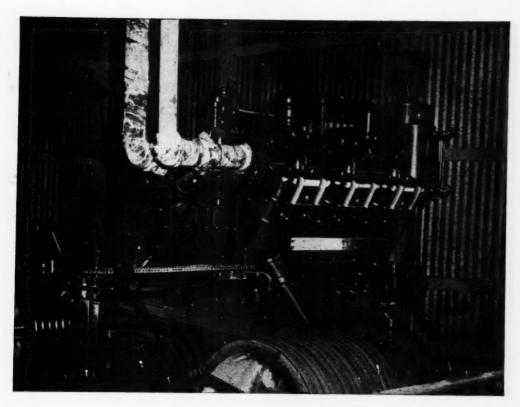
CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

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"40,000 bales ginned at only 16c per-bale power cost – using Le Roi engines!"



PROMPT SERVICE . LOW FUEL COST . LESS DOWNTIME . CONSERVATIVE RATING

At Taylor, Texas, you're really trimming ginning power costs, when you get them down to 16 cents per bale! And that's the average figure reported by F. W. Urbish of Urbish Gin Co. It includes the cost of natural gas, oil, and engine repairs.

Mr. Urbish says, "Le Roi is my idea of a perfect

Mr. Urbish says, "Le Roi is my idea of a perfect gin engine." He ought to know engines — he's had twenty-two years of ginning experience. He got his first Le Roi in 1937 and has three now.

Like Mr. Urbish, more ginners insist on Le Roi engines than on any other engine. A Le Roi is specially designed for the specific power requirements of cotton gins. It has the weight and stamina to operate dependably without costly breakdowns. Yet, it takes less floor space than other engines of similar horsepower rating.

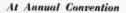
Sizes range from 40 to 450 continuous hp. You can use low-cost natural gas, butane, or propane.

Service and parts at any hour are as close as your phone—through Le Roi's network of well-stocked, adequately manned distributors.

Have a Le Roi distributor show you a Le Roi installation — and see for yourself why Le Roi reduces your power cost per bale.

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• Southern Engine & Pump Company, Houston, San Antonio, Kilgere,
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• Ingersoil Corporation, Shrevepert, Le., Jackson, Miss. • Tri-State
Equipment Co., Little Reck, Ark, Memphis, Tenn. • Nortex Engine &
Equipment Co., Wichita Falls, Texas • Formers Supply, Lubback, Taxas.

LE ROI COMPANY • Plants: Milwaukee-Cleveland-Greenwich, Ohio • Cotton-Industry Headquarters: Tulsa, Okla.



Oklahoma Crushers Hear Fine Talks

■ Among subjects discussed were Oklahoma's cotton problems, solvent extraction, protein feeds, and the pink bollworm.

J. S. Morrison is new Association president.

Lake Murray Lodge, on beautiful Lake Murray, eight miles from Ardmore, Okla., was an ideal site for the forty-third annual convention of the Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association on May 12-13.

Amos L. Kobs of Elk City, Association president, opened the first business session with the president's annual address.

dress.

There followed three addresses, the first by C. B. Spencer of Dallas, agricultural director of the Texas Cotton-seed Crushers' Association. He reviewed the history of cotton production in Oklahoma and commended the state's agricultural leaders, the A. & M. College and other interests for their efforts to raise the state's average lint yield to 300 pounds per acre. (Editor's Note: Spencer's address is printed in full in this issue, beginning on Page 11.)

A practical, non-technical talk dealing with solvent extraction of cottonseed was

A practical, non-technical talk dealing with solvent extraction of cottonseed was made by J. H. Brawner, general super-intendent of the Western Cottonoil Company, Abilene, Texas. Brawner discussed the two methods of solvent extraction—the direct extraction process and the process that incorporates prepressing with solvent extraction.

In discussing "Proteins in Today's Ra-(Continued on Page 40)

Photoviews of Oklahoma Crushers' Convention

- TOP: Three of the speakers at the convention were, I. to r., A. L. Ward, Dallas; C. B. Spencer, Dallas; and J. H. Brawner, Abilene, Texas.
- SECOND FROM TOP: L. to r.: J. S. Morrison, Chickasha, new Association president; J. D. Fleming, Oklahoma City, re-elected secretary-treasurer; and Retiring President Amos L. Kobs, Elk City, Not pictured is J. O. Powell, Hollis, the new vice-president.
- THIRD FROM TOP: Only a partial view of the ladies' luncheon on May 12. Standing at the head table, I. to r., are Mrs. Roberta Reubell, Mrs. Fred Spielberger, Mrs. Paul Cretian, Mrs. Marvin Slack, Mrs. C. R. Southwell, and Mrs. W. B. Patterson.
- BOTTOM: Two expert (?) fishermen have coffee and enjoy a chat with Miss Peggy Copeland, room clerk and publicity director at Lake Murray Lodge. The fishermen, l. tor., are C. R. Van Valkenburgh, general sales manager of Chickasha Cotton Oil Company, Chickasha, and W. A. Logan, of Lacy-Logan Company, Dallas.







from our Washington Bureau



By FRED BAILEY

Washington Representative

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

· Deflation Jitters - It is taboo as a subject for puplic comment, but privately Washington is beginning to wonder serious deflationary signs are. Talking with various government officials, you get the impression that they are more worried than they let on.

There are more concrete signs that officials are taking the threat of deflation seriosuly. Removal of installment buying restrictions, Regulation W, is one indication of that concern. That was frankly designed to give buying a boost, to attract savings out of hiding.

Other anti-deflationary moves are in the works. Housing credit is to be eased; building restrictions lifted; ma-terials decontrolled; military stockpiling reduced; export controls loosened. Price support programs are being geared to move fast if farm prices continue to skid.

Washington officials can't see the contradiction between such moves and their insistence that control powers be strengthened and extended. They argue strengthened and extended. They argue that deflation hasn't continued long enough to establish a definite trend, that a latent inflationary threat still is to be reckoned with.

Administration efforts to cram a

wage raise amounting to 26 cents an hour, plus a closed shop, down the throat of the steel industry is a move designed to revive lagging inflationary pressures. It was intended to increase purchasing power by placing more money in the hands of workers, who might be expected to spend it, without increasing the amount or price of goods available for purchase.

The price and wage trend is so mixed

that it is difficult to separate them into specific categories and then draw the specific categories and then draw the conclusion that either inflationary or deflationary forces outweigh the other. Washington still places great reliance on government spending to keep prices up, despite recent signs that this factor may have been overestimated.

There still are a few government economists whose thinking and forecasteconomists whose thinking and forecast-ing have not been swayed by political considerations. We find that most of those now think the big job ahead will be that of keeping the nation's great production potential fully utilized over the next two or three years, assuming the military buildup is not put into high

They point to these factors as being predominantly deflationary

1. Actual military spending, for de-fense and foreign aid, has been lagging more than one-third behind appropriations. It is government spending, not appropriations, that set the economic pace.

2. Consumer demand has continued slow for 15 months. Spending has lagged behind income. Presumably have increased, but the Federal Reserve

Board report shows that the total of bank deposits and currency in circulation is down almost three billion dollars from early this year.

3. Inventories of consumer goods have been increasing steadily since early 1951, and now total more than 75 billion dollars. Simply, buying still is lag-ging behind production.

Farm commodities, consistently the most sensitive to changes in economic conditions, all (with one or two exceptions) are below a year ago. From June, 1950, to February, 1951, parity rose from 97 percent to 113 percent, but now is back down to 100 percent.

5. Industrial employment is beginning to ease off from the peak. Strikes are causing considerable loss in earnings. Moreover, during unsettled industrial conditions, workers are more apt to

hoard their earnings.

· Jitters in USDA, Too - Perhaps re-(Continued on Page 37)



GOOD PROTECTION FOR COTTON









for early season cotton insect control use MATHIESON COTTON SPRAYS

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For best results follow a consistent schedule as recommended by your state authorities.

Prompt deliveries can be made from Houston, Texarkana and Little Rock. See your Mathieson dealer today. Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Agricultural Chemicals Division, Baltimore 3, Maryland.

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SERVING INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The 1952 COTTONSEED PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM

■ THIS IS THE TEXT of the author's address before the Annual Convention of the National Cottonseed Products Association, held at New Orleans, La., May 19-20, 1952.

T IS A PLEASURE to attend your fifty-sixth annual meeting and I appreciate this opportunity to discuss the provisions of the 1952 cottonseed price support program.

As announced on April 4, 1952, the price of cottonseed will be supported at \$66.40 per ton, basis grade. Prices will again be supported by means of loans and purchase agreements available to farmers through the PMA County Committees, by direct purchases by the Commodity Credit Corporation where necessary, and by means of an open offer to cottonseed crushers. We expect price support to farmers to be accomplished almost entirely by means of this open offer to crushers.

The open offer, 1952 Cottonseed Bulletin 3, has been approved today (May 19) and copies will be mailed to each mill as quickly as they can be duplicated. As in 1951, acceptances must be filed by the mills not later than September 15 or such later date as may be approved by the PMA Commodity Office. Operations will be carried out through our Commodity Offices in New Orleans, Dallas and San Francisco.

Dallas and San Francisco.

I want to take this opportunity to express my personal appreciation, as well

By GEORGE L. PRICHARD

Director, Fats and Oils Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

as the appreciation of PMA, to your Executive Vice President, Mr. T. H. Gregory, and to your Committee, for their assistance in developing the 1952 offer. They represented you ably in the two meetings held in Washington and in other conversations we have had.

other conversations we have had.

In drafting the offer, we have had to reconcile some of the views expressed by your Committee with PMA policy which is also founded on sound premises. I hope you will keep this in mind in considering the few provisions about which there may still be some difference of opinion.

I believe we have reconciled the few areas of disagreement on a basis which should prove mutually satisfactory to CCC and to crushers. Also, improvement has been made in the provisions which caused some difficulty in operating the 1951 program—primarily in connection with less than prime quality linters in the Western area.



GEORGE L. PRICHARD

Generally, the provisions of the 1952 offer are essentially the same as in Bulletin 3 for the 1951 crop. There are, however, several items in which you might have a particular interest in the reasons why they were or were not changed.

First, and it has been indicated as most important to you, is the question of eligible cottonseed. Your Committee strongly recommended that this requirement be eliminated from the offer and that the products from all cottonseed be eligible so long as the mill pays not less than the support price. In making this recommendation, they pointed out that all gins did not participate in the 1951 program and the difficulties from the mill's viewpoint if all gins do not participate in the 1952 program. Your representatives also stated there is no assurance gins will participate in the 1952 program.

We recognize the validity of these contentions. However, it must be kept in mind that the entire purpose of this program is to support prices to farmers—and provisions must be incorporated in the program to insure that farmers receive the support price in each case where CCC assumes a liability. Furthermore, we recognize that it is the responsibility of State and County PMA Committees to secure participation by gins and that they should meet this responsibility in 1952. We believe they will do so.

You will recall that last year the details of the program were not issued as early as desirable. Some of the delay was attributable to the necessary discussions and considerations because of the change made in 1951 to provide for supporting cottonseed prices by means of agreeing to purchase products from mills. I am sure you will agree that this is the most practicable method of supporting the price of cottonseed to farmers.

For 1952, the program will be in the hands of the State and County PMA Committees in sufficient time for them to obtain gin participation. As I have already mentioned, we recognize the mill's problem in case the gin participation is on other than a complete, or almost complete, basis. Therefore, PMA Committees will purchase cottonseed wherever participation is not obtained (Continued on Page 20)



Two Young Fishermen at Lake Murray

BILL TEMPLE, 6, and Bonnie Corene Temple, 8, are the children of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Temple of Fort Worth, Texas. Temple is manager of engineering sales for Fort Worth Steel and Machinery Company. The Temples attended the Oklahoma crushers' convention at Lake Murray, May 12-13. Bill is measuring the one that got away—or perhaps, guessing at the size of the one he hopes to catch . . . wants to be a salesman when he grows up.

As Viewed from

The "PRESS" Box

• OPS Retreats

THE COTTON INDUSTRY has won two major battles from the Office of Price Stabilization.

First, in response to numerous protests from industry and congressional leaders, OPS rescinded its recent rollback in the ceiling price on cottonseed oil, and second, price controls on raw cotton and almost all types of cotton

textiles were suspended.

The Natinal Cotton Council was very active in the fight against the rollback of cottonseed oil prices and cooperated with other industry groups in urging OPS and appropriate congressional committees to end controls on raw cotton and cotton textiles.

In issuing an order suspending controls on cottonseed oil, OPS originally rolled back the ceiling price from 23½ to 18 cents a pound. OPS has now amended the original order to provide that if and when controls are reimposed the ceiling will be 23½ cents.

the ceiling will be 23½ cents.

Suspension of controls on raw cotton and cotton textiles culminated a fight which was begun about a year ago by industry groups. The industry has always maintained that controls on raw cotton are impracticable and unworkable. Events of the past year have borne this out and apparently OPS officials were convinced, at long last, of the logic of the industry's nosition.

cotton are impracticable and unworkable. Events of the past year have borne
this out and apparently OPS officials
were convinced, at long last, of the
logic of the industry's position.

As far as cotton textiles are concerned, prices have been below ceiling
levels for months. Controls have only
acted as a millstone around the industry's neck, interrupting orderly operation and tending to hold the industry in
a depressed state.

a depressed state.

OPS's action may have been governed, to a certain extent, by the fear that unless the government agency acted Congress would write a mandatory decontrol formula into the law. Congressional reaction to the rollback in cottonseed oil celings was so unfavorable, from the standpoint of the agency, that Arnall did not waste any time in countermanding the order and publicly announcing a no-rollback policy.

Ginning Ceilings

OPS IS EXPECTED to complete action on proposed ceiling price regulations for cotton gins within the next two weeks. Industry leaders will be asked to come to Washington to review the proposed order with OPS officials before issuance. Despite strong industry pressure, OPS plans to retain gin ceilings for another year.

• The Bullish West

BIG TALK is drifting in from California and Arizona where some are saying the two states will soon be producing 5 million bales of cotton. Present yield records are puny, it seems, in the light of what is expected of new cottons being developed by the seed breeders. Too, California and Arizona still have lots of potentially rich cotton lands not

now in production. Add to these factors the West's great forward strides in cotton production in recent years and you can see some real substance in what they are saying out there. The West is big and it's bold, and what it says it can do—it probably can do.

. Does the Shoe Fit?

GINNERS AND CRUSHERS who expect county agents to devote much of their time to cotton problems, but are conspicuously absent from cotton meetings, have no kick coming when the agents decide that maybe the cotton folks are not too interested after all.

J. D. Fleming, secretary of the Oklahoma ginners' and crushers' associations, said in a recent bulletin: "It has been emphatically and embarassingly brought to my attention that in many instances cotton ginners and cottonseed crushers have little apparent interest

R. H. Patterson, Veteran Crusher, Dies May 16

The cottonseed crushing industry will be saddened to learn of the death, on May 16, of one of its old-time, stalwart leaders—R. H. Patterson of Trenton, Tenn. He was president and manager of the Trenton Cotton Oil Company.

Mr. Patterson was a director of the National Cottonseed Products Association for 15 years, serving from 1936 through 1950, and was a past president of the Valley Division of the NCPA, now the Valley Oilseed Processors Association,

We join his many friends in the industry he served so well in a expression of sympathy to his family and his associates.

in work done on cotton. County agents have scheduled meetings, demonstrations and field days and the cotton industry is conspicuously absent. No help is being given the agent in planning the program or in urging attendance. In some instances the ginners will help more on a livestock show than they will on a cotton meeting. This cannot be true in most counties," Fleming says, "but should not be the case even in a single gin community."

County agents know ginners and crushers are in a position of influence in the community. How, then, can we blame them for complaining if the members of these industries fail to give a hand in planning a cotton program?

• Last year Texas farmers plowed under more than a million and a half acres of legumes as an aid to their soil improvement program. They harvested 44,452,000 pounds of legume seed from the acreage left for seed crops.

Cottonseed Price Support Program

(Continued from Page 19)

from ginners. This seed will be offered mills in such a manner that the products thereof will be eligible for tender to CCC.

This would leave room only for some concern that gins would pay more than the support price to farmers and still not participate in the program. This should not constitute any serious problem because obviously if a gin is complying with the provisions of the program it can have no logical objection to indicating its participation to the local PMA Committee.

The purchase of cottonseed products will continue on a package basis. Contrary recommendations on this item have been considered but no change appears to be justified. The major objection to the proposed change is that support prices for individual products would enable mills to benefit from any increases in market prices while at the same time being protected at specified levels against the risk of market declines. A program of this type can be justified only when the product support prices are at or only slightly below ceiling prices. Under any other conditions, it cannot be justified. Furthermore, support on an individual product basis would, in fact, be a product price support program instead of a cottonseed price support grogram.

It has been contended that if oil, meal and linters were supported on an individual basis and the price of any one of these products were higher than its individual support price, the farmer would receive the benefit because the higher product price would be reflected in the price paid for cottonseed. Regardless of whether this might or might not occur, it is not a justifiable reason for changing the package deal. Our obligation is only to support the price to the farmer at the announced level.

The product prices specified in the 1952 Bulletin are the same as for 1951 except that the oil price has been reduced to 15.25 cents per pound in the Western area.

However, some changes have been made in the quantities of products which will be accepted for each ton of eligible cottonseed. The quantities and prices are:

Oil Quantity: Price per lb.

| Southeastern | 310 | 15.625 | |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|-----|
| Valley | 325 | 15.5 | |
| Texas-Oklahoma | 309 | 15.25 | |
| Arizona-New Mexico | 332 | 15.25 | |
| California | 340 | 15.25 | |
| | M | eal | |
| Area | Quantity: | Price per | lb. |
| Southeastern | . 860 | 2.8 | |
| Valley Texas-Oklahoma | 851 | 2.7 | |
| Texas-Oklahoma | 943 | 2.7 | |
| Arizona-New Mexico | 878 | 2.65 | |
| California | 900 | 2.65 | |
| | Linters | | |
| Area | Quantity: | Avg. Price | 11. |
| Southeastern | 188 | 9.13 | |
| Valley | 182 | 9.13 | |
| Texas-Oklahoma | . 181 | 9.13 | |
| Arizona-New Mexico | 187 | 9.13 | |
| California | 200 | 9.13 | |

The changes in the quantities per ton were made largely as a result of using a moving 5-year average. For 1952, the 1946-50 average outturns have been used instead of those for 1945-49. In addition, the outturns were calculated on the basis of more complete data for the Western area than was available at the time the 1951 program was drafted.



BOARDMAN Convinced Me... THERE'S A DIFFERENCE In Conveyor Boxes!

"First thing I noticed was how slick those BOARDMAN conveyor boxes went up. They really had to be made right to be so straight and easy to put together. There was no bellying out in the middle, or waviness in the face of the flanges—something we've cussed a lot in other makes. And BOARDMAN boxes last longer, too. We ran soy beans, pellets and cake through them last year, with less wear than some of our boxes showed from cottonseed. In my book, that's the kind of difference that pays off!"

Another big difference you'll notice is the choice you have at BOARDMAN. Whether you like angle iron tops or formed tops, BOARDMAN has both. You might prefer spring clip covers because they come off fast and easy when you need to break a choke. BOARDMAN has them, and three other cover types besides. You can have your choice of tough, long-lasting steel flanges or butt strap joints. Whatever you need in conveying and elevating equipment, you can get it from BOARDMAN—and it will be better!



The areas have also been re-defined in line with the action taken under the 1951 program, when flat prices were approved for certain Western areas.

It should be emphasized that the product prices have no significance as such. They cannot have any particular significance so long as the support is on a package basis. They do, of course, have significance to the mill on a package basis insofar as the mill spread is concerned. Recommendations have been made, mostly by buyers, that the product prices be adjusted in line with anticipated market conditions for 1952. This has not been done because they do not have any individual significance in a package deal, and also because any such changes might be interpreted as a prediction of market prices.

Your Committee expressed your views regarding the monthly tender date and in line with its recommendation, only one final tender date is specified—March 30, 1953—one month after the closing date for the purchase of eligible cottonseed. The elimination of the monthly tender date should result in less products being tendered to CCC. Also, it should give the mills more flexibility than was inherent in the 1951 program.

Products may be delivered to CCC up to September 15, 1953, or such later date as may be approved. Incidentally, tenders may be made through brokers and in such cases, brokerage will be for

the mill's account.

Provision is made, however, for a monthly notice in the event any mill intends to tender less than prime quality linters. This has been done because linters are not always sold on the basis of U.S. Standard Grades and also because the quality of the linters is not reflected in the official grades for cotton-seed. It should be easier for the mills and for CCC to determine and agree promptly after cottonseed is purchased whether any less than prime quality linters will be produced and, if so, the proportion which will be accepted should the mill tender products to CCC. CCC will not, of course, accept more than its proportionate share of the less than prime quality linters produced by any mill which tenders produced by any mill which tenders products.

In addition, the less than prime qualities which will be accepted and the discounts which will be made are specified in the Bulletin. Description of the various qualities of less than prime quality linters acceptable under the Bulletin will be made available to licensed classifiers prior to the movement of new crop linters. These descriptions will also be made available to oil mills and other interested parties upon request. These changes should eliminate any serious questions on this subject in 1952 and should eliminate most, if not all, of the problems encountered under the 1951 program with respect to linters in the Western area.

While on the subject of less than prime quality products, I want to remind you that the offer is based upon delivery of prime quality products. Of course, circumstances beyond the mill's control may make it necessary to accept less than prime quality on some occasions. When such circumstances do arise, it is the responsibility of the mill to notify the Commodity Office, as provided in the offer.

Because of the possible disagreements which may arise in connection with less than prime quality products, primarily

linters, provision is made for arbitration by a three-man committee for specified items. Since this type of arbitration is not considered in the usual win-or-lose category, it is provided that CCC will defray the expenses of its representative, the mill for its representative, and for the mill and CCC to share the expense of the third member of the arbitration committee.

There are several other items which I would like to mention briefly.

For 1952, CCC will accept delivery of not more than 35 percent of first-cut linters or such larger percentage as a mill may produce. Also, the PMA Commodity Office will at the expense of CCC, arrange to inspect linters for physical condition and acceptability prior to loading. Final acceptance will be made after arrival and inspection at the first receiving warehouse.

the first receiving warehouse.

Official grades must be used all areas. Official grades must be used if the products are to be eligible for purchase by CCC even though the price paid may be above the support level. Consideration is being given to an amendment to the official grades so they will reflect differences in linters values for American-Egyptian cotton-seed and also for bollic cottonseed.

The requirement for prices paid by mills to farmers has been changed so that mills need to pay only the same rate as gins would pay the farmers in order for the cottonseed to be clirible.

order for the cottonseed to be eligible. Mills under the same management at the same location or having the same freight rate for shipment of products may be considered collectively as a single unit as was done by interpretation of the 1951 offer.

Provision is again made for tenders conditioned upon the immediate repurchase of meal or cake by the mill. But, the requirement that such conditional tenders would apply only to meal or cake needed to satisfy local demand has been eliminated. In view of this change, CCC will reserve the right to reject any and all tenders conditioned upon such immediate repurchases.

Solvent meal will again be discounted \$1.50 per ton. The same discounts will be made by CCC to the producing mill if it repurchases solvent meal under a conditional tender.

Since there have been numerous questions regarding our policy in selling cottonseed products acquired under this program, I would like to point out first, that there is no legal requirement that CCC obtain specified minimum prices for the various products. As a matter of policy, however, CCC never sells storable products in a manner to generally depress market values. With the anticipated large U.S. production of fats and oils for 1952, the operation of the offer to cottonseed mills and the sales policy of CCC should tend to stabilize prices for cottonseed and for cottonseed products. The support price program for soybeans also will be a stabilizing factor.

As recommended by your Committee, arangements are being made for concurrent notice to all mills of any interpretations made of the provisions or operating details of the program.

operating details of the program.

I believe the 1952 offer is fair both to the mills and to CCC. With your coperation, I believe the Department can meet its responsibility for supporting cottonseed prices to farmers in all areas and with a minimum of difficulty to PMA and to the mills.

Sixth Annual Joint Meet:

Alabama-Florida and Georgia Crushers

■ DATES are June 2-3, and site is General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Sayannah.

The General Oglethorpe Hotel on Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga., will be the site on June 2-3 of the sixth annual joint convention of the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association.

A pre-convention buffet supper will be given Sunday, June 1.

First Day, June 2

The convention will open on the morning of June 2 with the call to order by E. P. Kidd, Birmingham, Ala., president of the Alabama-Florida association.

Addressing the joint meeting at the first session will be Wm. Rhea Blake, Memphis, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council; Dr. J. L. Brakefield, director of public relations, Liberty National Life Insurance Company, Birmingham, Ala.; and Garlon A. Harper, assistant in nutrition, Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas.

Blake will talk on "Cotton's Current Problems"; Dr. Brakefield on "Is It Worth Saving?"; and Harper on "What's New in Animal Nutrition."

Second Day, June 3

The second business session, on June 3, will be called to order by Sam McGowan, Cartersville, president of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association.

After the reading of comunications, the crushers will hear Dr. Edgar E. Hartwig, agronomist at the Delta Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss., discuss "Developments in Soybean Production Research and Potentialities for Increased Production in Georgia and Alabama."

A highlight of the session will be an address on "Industry Problems" by T. H. Gregory of Memphis, executive vice-president of the National Cotton-seed Products Association.

Business meetings of each association will convene in separate rooms following adjournment of the joint session.

Entertainment Features

There are a number of entertainment features scheduled for Monday, June 2, beginning with the annual ladies' luncheon at 1 p.m. at the Pirates' House in Sayannah.

The annual golf tournament will be played on the General Oglethorpe course, beginning at 2 n.m.

hayed of the General objections at 2 p.m.

At 3 o'clock all who care to do so may participate in a bingo party in the lobby of the General Oglethorpe.

There will be a cocktail party, sponsored by Mente & Co., New Orleans bag

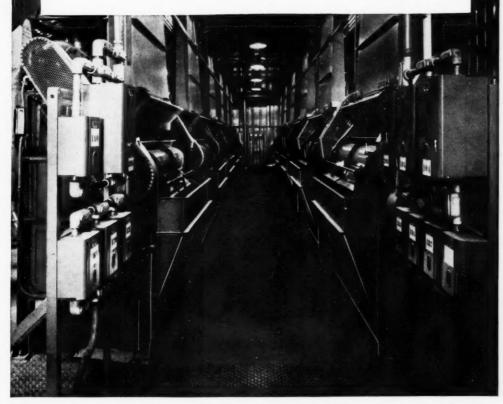
There will be a cocktail party, sponsored by Mente & Co., New Orleans bag manufacturers, in the Sunrise Lounge of the General Oglethorpe, from 6 to 7:30 p.m. Monday, June 2.

The annual banquet begins at 7:30 p.m. in the Crystal Ballroom of the General Oglethorpe, and will be followed by dancing from 9 to 1 a.m.

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NEW NCPA President W. B. Coberly, Jr., center, receives gavel from Retiring President J. H. Bryson. Looking on, right, is NCPA Secretary-Treasurer S. M. Harmon, Memphis.

At New Orleans, May 19-20

Crushers Name Coberly President for '52-53

■ NEW PRESIDENT'S late father held same office exactly 10 years ago. Association scores pyramiding government controls and asks for return to free market economy.

THE NATIONAL Cottonseed Products Association, at the final session of its annual convention held at New Orleans May 19-20, elected W. B. Coberly, Jr. of Los Angeles to the office once occupied by his father. The new NCPA head is executive vice-president of the California Cotton Oil Corporation and president of the Pacific Nut Oil Corporation, both of that city. His late father, W. B. Coberly, Sr., was an industry stalwart and headed the Association exactly 10 years ago, in 1942-43. Coberly succeeds J. H. Bryson as NCPA president.

• Deplores Government Intervention — In his acceptance address, the new head of the Association said, "For some years now most of the difficulties and troubles of the members of the Association, and most of the energy and time of its staff, have been taken up with problems that result because of the intervention of government in our business. These are merely symptoms of the great issue of our time, and, indeed, of all times; namely, whether free individuals acting voluntarily and cooperatively in a free market economy are to be, instead, mere vassals in a coercive and collectivist state."

Continuing, he said, "Not in the spirit of a sermon, but with the earnest conviction that our day of freedom is nearly done, that our invincible belief in the eventual return of a better day, without the necessity of effort and travail to

insure its return, is but a filmy day-dream—a whistling in the dark—do I say that the extraordinary and urgent requirement of individuals everywhere is understanding and comprehension of the awful success already attained by those who, directly or indirectly, willfully or mistakenly, openly or covertly, ignorantly or cunningly, are forging the shackles of personal slavery for each of us.

• A Rededication Is Needed—"This very moment," he went on, "calls out for a renewed comprehension of, and rededication to, the meaning of the glorious ideals of our heritage: that by the grace of God men are created with inalienable rights and that to secure these rights—and for no other reason—governments are instituted among men; that the Golden Rule, the Commandments, and the Sermon on the Mount are accepted and acceptable codes of moral and ethical conduct, to which far more than lip service must be given since no agent of force or coercion, even military, can bring about compliance with them. A rededication to these principles is a first requirement in the regaining of the freedom which has already been lost."

• The Cottonseed Price Support Program

On the heels of an address by George
L. Prichard of Washington, director of
PMA's Fats and Oils Branch, outlining
the 1952 cottonseed price support program, the crushers took sharp issue

W. B. Coberly, Jr., NCPA President for 1952-53

THE NEW head of the National Cottonseed Products Association is executive vice-president of the California Cotton Oil Corporation and president of the Pacific Nut Oil Company, Los Angeles.

For several years, he has been a member of the boards of directors of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association.

He worked in the cottonseed crushing industry during the summers, starting in 1926, and has been actively associated with the industry since his graduation from Stanford University in 1930.

He has served as a director of the National Cottonseed Products Association, as a member of the advisory committee for the National Cotton Council and in other industry and civic organizations.

His late father was president of the NCPA in 1942-43.

with that program in a resolution approved by a special committee appointed by the board of directors. (Editor's note: The full text of Prichard's address appears in this issue, beginning on page 19.)

"Under the 1952 cottonseed price support program as now written," the resolution reads, "there will be no support on products unless they are obtained from seed purchased from gins that have signed up with PMA. In other words, mills can pay and farmers can receive the support price for seed, but the mill may have no support on its products.

"We hold that this requirement is highly inequitable. Your special committee feels that it has done everything possible to correct this situation through the administrative officials responsible for the program. We therefore urge that each member of the association immediately inform his congressman and senators of the situation and enlist their support to correct this inequitable requirement."

General Resolution Scores Control—
In a general resolution the association:

 Reiterated its position that price and wage controls and price supports "constitute basically unsound interference with the operation of the market economy and should be eliminated."

(2) Insisted that any extension of controls should contain a prohibition against the rollback of ceiling prices to levels below those in effect on April 15, 1952.

(3) Said that, if controls are extended, administrative action should be taken promptly (a) to restore the relationship of cottonseed meal ceilings to those of other protein concentrates (which recently have been increased), (b) to establish generalized ceilings for cottonseed meal on an area basis and (c) to correct the inequitably low ceiling on cottonseed meal in the Far West.

(4) Said some means should be adopted to limit the centralization of power that makes possible the parlaysis of entire, essential industries by means

of the strike. "We believe that amend-ment of the Taft-Hartley Act to prohibit industry-wide bargaining would effectively accomplish this purpose and we urge Congress to take such action."

(5) Said the Walsh-Healy Act has

long outlived its original purpose, is being improperly used to impose on large segments of industry uneconomic minimum wages substantially above the level adopted by Congress, and urged

that the act be repealed.

(6) Recognized that the international situation lends some justification to the use of export controls, but registered vigorous opposition to the use of such controls (a) for the purpose of holding supplies and commodities within country against the possibility of future government purchase, and (b) for the purpose of controlling domestic prices. We urge that Congress provide specific safeguards against this misuse of ex-port controls."

Urged strict economy in federal expenditures as a means of (a) con-trolling inflation, (b) limiting the spread of socialization, and (c) eliminat-ing the opportunities for corruption in government. "Such economy must apply to military and foreign 'aid' items as well as to domestic projects that may (Continued on Page 28)

Photoviews of the NCPA **Annual Convention**

- TOP: What would a convention be without the ladies? These, picbe without the laddes? These, pictured at the New Orleans meeting, certainly added to its success. Standing, I. to r., are Mrs. S. T. Harmonson, Wharton, Texas; and Mrs. L. P. Martin, Marshall, Texas. Seated, in the same order, are Mrs. Webb Brunson, Meridian, Miss.; Mrs. M. U. Hogue, secretary - treasurer, North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association. Raleigh: Mrs. Durrett L. ciation, Raleigh; Mrs. Durrett L Williams, secretary-treasurer, South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers As-sociation; and Mrs. T. V. Ferguson, Raleigh, N. C.
- SECOND FROM TOP: Shown here, I. to r., are Thos. S. Kenan, Jr., Atlanta Cotton Oil Company, Atlanta, Ga.; R. B. Bryson, Dothan, Ala.; J. H. Bryson, Dothan Oil Mill Company, Dothan, and retiring NCPA president; N. Hunt Moore, consulting engineer, Memphis, and a convention speaker; J. R. Mays, Jr., Barrow Agee Laboratories, Memphis; and F. T. Mikell, Union Oil Company, Bunkie, La.
- THIRD FROM TOP: And here, I. to r., are H. E. Covington, Missis-sippi Cottonseed Products Company, Jackson; T. H. Gregory, NCPA ex-ecutive vice-president, Memphis; Frank M. Smith, Hazlehurst Oil Mill & Fertilizer Company, Hazlehurst, Miss.; S. M. Harmon, NCPA secre-tary-treasurer, Memphis; and G. E. Covington, Magnolia Cotton Oil Company, Magnolia, Miss.
- BOTTOM: A. L. Ward, center, director of NCPA's Educational Service, Dallas, shown with two North Carolinians at the convention. They are, I. to r., W. T. Melvin, Planters Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Company, Rocky Mount; and Irvin Morgan, Jr., Morgan Oil & Refining Company, Expressible. pany, Farmville.



Tri-States Group to Meet June 3-4-5

■ SUPERINTENDENTS to hear experts discuss modern milling processes, with emphasis on solvent extraction.

It is expected that all cotton-producing states will be represented at the annual convention of the Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association at Biloxi, Miss., June 3-4-5. A large delega-tion from the West Coast will be on hand to take part in the meeting.

First Day, June 3

C. C. Castillow, Greenville, Miss., will formally open the convention at 9 a.m., June 3. Following the welcoming address by Biloxi's mayor and the response by John West of Lewis Supply Company, Memphis, the delegates will hear the annual address of Association President

M. P. Letchworth, of Leland, Miss.
There will be three addresses at the
opening session on June 3, by Thomas
Hutchinson, Tiptonville, Tenn.; Roy opening session on June o, synthematics, and Ralph Woodruff, Osceola, Ark. Hutchinson's subject will be "Cleaning and Processing Soybeans"; Castillow will discuss "Cleaning Cottonseed, Reducing Dirt Cottonseed, Reducing Dirt and Woodruff and Woodruff and Ammonia Loss": and Woodruff will discuss the question, "Can Solvent Extraction Installation be Justified, Based on Current Crude Oil Values?"

Second Day, June 4

This session will be called to order by President Letchworth, and will feature four addresses. Speakers will be E. A. Gastrock, head of the Engineering and Development Section of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans; A. Cecil Wamble, manager of the Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory at College Station, Texas; H. F. Crossno, Los Angeles; and J. L. Ten-nent, Columbus, Miss. "The Products of nent, Columbus, Miss. "The Products of the Filtration-Extraction Process" will be the subject of Gastrock's address; Wamble will have as his subject, "A Comparison of Extraction Processes-Hydraulic, Screw Presses and Solvent"; "Lint Room Operation" will be discussed by Crossno; and Tennent will have as his subject, "What the Pure Food and Drug Inspectors Are Looking for and Their Recommendations.'

Third Day, June 5

After President Letchworth calls the final session to order, the superintendents will hear a discussion of "Factors to Consider Before Converting to Solvent Extraction," by N. Hunt Moore, solvent extraction consulting engineer, Memphis.

Moore's address will be followed by the report of Association Secretary-Treasurer L. E. Roberts of Memphis. The committees will report, officers will be elected, committees named by the new president, and the meeting adjourned. W. E. Hassler, Memphis, will act as moderator at all business sessions.

Entertainment Features

A number of entertainment features have been planned for all who attend

the Biloxi meeting. E. A. Geoghegan, New Orleans, heads the men's commit-New Orleans, heads the men's commit-tee, assisted by E. H. Tenent, Memphis; C. H. Claude Wilson, Jr., Memphis; O. H. Sale, Atlanta; and Bates Wilson, Birm-ingham. Mrs. J. F. Tipps, Memphis, is chairman of the ladies' committee. As-sisting her are Mrs. J. P. Mariencheck and Mrs. W. D. Davis.

At 2 p.m. Tuesday, June 3, the ladies will hear a lecture at the Buena Vista Hotel on interior decorating by Mrs. Bell Smith of Gulfport, Miss. The lec-Bell Smith of Gulfport, Miss. ture will be sponsored by Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Memphis.

that afternoon, at 5 o'clock, there will be a seafood jamboree at the Buena Vista.

Two events are scheduled for Wednesday, June 4. There will be a luncheon and style show for the ladies at the Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Gulfport, Miss., beginning at 12:30 p.m. The annual banquet and dance will begin at 7 p.m. banquet and dance will begin at 7 p.m. at the Buena Vista. The ladies will be presented with orchid corsages by Rus-sell Maas, of Screw Conveyor Corp., Hammond, Ind.

N. L. Pugh, Newport, Ark., headed the N. L. Pugh, Newport, Ark., headed the committee that arranged the fine business program, assisted by E. S. Lyle, Dyersburg, Tenn.; W. E. Campbell, Hollandale, Miss.; H. L. Southall, Bunkie, La.; E. L. Dillard, Dothan, Ala.; T. J. Doughman, Macon, Ga.; and R. G. Scruggs, Wilson, N. C. Officers of the Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association are M. P. Letchworth, Leland, Miss., president, O. D. Easley, Memphis, vice-president:

O. D. Easley, Memphis, vice-president; L. E. Roberts, Memphis, secretary-treas-urer; Jane Inez Gordon, Memphis, corresponding secretary.

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Women in Cottonseed Crushing

ATTENDING the Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association convention at Lake Murray on May 12-13 were, l. to r., Miss C. Burtschi, executive secretary of the Chickasha Cotton Oil Company, Chickasha, and Mrs. G. E. Mace, secretary-treasurer and assistant manager of Southwestern Cotton Oil Company, Oklahoma City. Miss Burtschi has charge of buying and distribution of bagging and ties for her company and handles all insurance and compensation reports. She went to work for R. K. Wootten in 1920 as his secretary and has since served under three other presidents of the company. Mrs. Mace was first employed at Southwestern by the late Horace Hayden. On June 28 of this year she will have been with the company 35 years. She has charge of cottonseed buying and selling of the products and handles numerous other duties as well.

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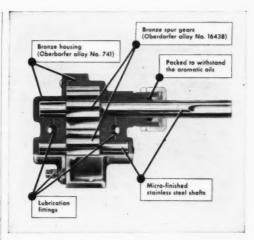
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(Continued from Page 25)

seem particularly important to many of us. We are firmly convinced that this is the key to the preservation of our American system of individual freedom."

(8) Requested the legislatures of those states still restricting the sale of

margarine to remove those unfair barriers to this product.

· Bryson Praises NCPA Staff Efforts • Bryson Praises NCTA Staff LITOTS—
In his annual address to the convention,
Retiring President J. H. Bryson reviewed the activities of the Memphis
office and said NCPA staff efforts,
combined with those of other groups,
failed to bring about price control reresult but did have the effort of "depeal, but did have the effect of feating further restrictive amendments

proposed by OPS and of obtaining certain other amendments that have made the controls more livable."

"In my opinion," Bryson told the cushers, "one of the most important crushers, "one of the most important services the Association can render is the encouragement and promotion of research dealing with the production and use of cottonseed products. In this connection, it may be noted that Mr. Gregory and Mr. Maloney, as well as several members of the industry, are serving on committees established to advise the U.S. Department of Agricul-ture on its research program. An important step has recently been taken in the setting up of a joint industry de-partment group sepcifically devoted to the encouragement of cottonseed re-

Bryson reviewed the purposes for

which the NCPA Educational Service was organized and credited it as a factor in the increase in livestock numbers in the cotton states from 1929 to 1939. These increases he listed as follows: Cattle numbers increased in the cotton states 29 percent in the period compared with 18 percent for the U.S. as a whole; sheep, 33 percent compared with 13 percent; and hogs, 30 percent compared with 15 percent.

• A. L. Ward's Report-In his report to the convention, Educational Service Director A. L. Ward of Dallas related that Heat year nearly 150,000 copies of the "Feeding Practices" were distributed by the oil mills and the Dallas office. "In addition to that," he said, "our total advertising reached 10 million readers and the circulation of releases and articles from our Educational Service headquarters reached over 30 million read-

Ward said this effort, which includes the efforts of local mills, "is partially responsible for the demand for protein and especially the demand for cotton-seed meal." But, he warned, continued acceptance of cottonseed feed products demands unrelenting educational efforts.

Altschul Is Educational Service Breakfast Speaker — Speaker at the annual Educational Service breakfast, on Sunday, May 18, was Dr. A. M. Altschul, chief of the oilseeds division of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans. He described the nu-tritional work being carried on at the laboratory and praised the cottonseed crushing industry for its outstanding research program. The only other nutritional program comparable to it, he asserted, is that of the Quartermaster Corps of the U.S. Army. J. A. Rogers, secretary of the Mississippi association, and C. E. Garner of the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association, arranged for Processors' Association, arranged for Dr. Altschul's talk at the breakfast. He was introduced by Rogers.

President Bryson of the Association suggested at the breakfast the advisability of holding sectional meetings in the Belt to better acquaint mill officers and mill superintendents with the work being done at the laboratory. Garner told of the recent visit to the laboratory of a group of mill men and superintendfrom the area served by the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and said it is planned to make the laboratory visit an annual affair.

A. L. Ward presided at the breakfast and related the history of the morning meetings. Their purpose, he explained, is to give the state secretaries an opportunity to get together and discuss mutual problems and gain first-hand information from the Educational Service staff. J. D. Fleming, secretary of the Oklahoma state association, was unable to attend the convention, due to the pressure of current business. A telegram from Bennette Wallin, treasurer of the Texas association, was read and Ward was asked to let her konw she occupied a very warm place in the hearts of all those present.

• Other First-Day Speakers - Feature of the opening business session on Monday, May 19, in addition to the address of George L. Prichard, were talks by N. Hunt Moore, consulting engineer, Memphis, on "Practical Suggestions in the Planning and Openations (School the Planning and Operation of Solvent Extraction Plants," and the Hon. Robert



Bryan Carr, presideng judge of the Court of Appeals of Alabama, Montgomery. Association Secretary-Treasurer S. M. Harmon made his annual report the first day. The Arbitration Committee also reported, as did the Committee on Charter and By-Laws and the Rules Committee.

- Final Session Features Featured speaker at the final session on May 20 was E. A. Gastrock, head of the engineering and development section at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory. He discussed the new filtration-extraction process developed by the laboratory. Second-day reports included that of T. H. Gregory, Memphis, NCPA executive vice-president, and the following committees: Special Committee on Uniform Feed Laws, Technical Advisory Committee, Traffic Committee, and the special committees. Educational Service Director Ward made his report at the final session.
- Old Guard Meets—The Association's old guard held its thirty-fourth annual reunion at 7 p.m. Monday, May 19, and reelected all officers. They are Thomas C. Law, Atlanta, president; James R. Gill, Paris, Texas, vice-president; Irvin Morgan, Jr., Farmville, N. C. secretary; S. M. Harmon, Memphis, treasurer; and R. M. Hughes, Greer, S. C., historian.
- Other Convention Activities The board of directors met for breakfast Monday, May 19, and the annual ladies' luncheon was held on that date. Rain Monday cut down participation in the annual golf tournament, but a few hardy, play-at-all-costs souls braved the elements, anyway. Golf prizes were many and beautiful, and were distributed at the Tuesday business session.

The annual banquet and dance was held Tuesday evening, May 20, in the Grand Ballroom of the Roosevelt Hotel, convention headquarters. Many beautiful attendance prizes were distributed after the banquet.

• 1952-53 Board of Directors—The following association directors were relected for 1952-53: E. P. Kidd, Birmingham, Ala.; O. L. Frost, Bakersfield, Calif.; C. W. Wallace, West Monroe, La.; A. K. Shaifer, Clarksdale, Miss.; W. T. Melvin, Rocky Mount, N. C.; A. L. Durand, Chickasha, Okla.; E. H. Lawton, Hartsville, S. C.; P. T. Pinckney, Tiptonville, Tenn.; Joe Flaig, Dallas, Texas; Ben R. Barbee, Abilene, Texas; S. J. Vaughan, Jr., Hillsboro, Texas; C. T. Prindeville, Chicago, Ill.; W. F. Guinee, New Orleans, La.; W. H. Knapp, Cincinnati, Ohio.

New directors are I. W. Dunklin, Pine Bluff, Ark., replacing Zach McClendon, Monticello, Ark.; and Sam McGowan, Cartersville, Ga., replacing U. F. Stewart, Savannah, Ga. Retiring President J. H. Bryson will serve on the board of directors in 1952-53.

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Back to Virginia Beach

Carolinas Crushers Meet on June 9-10

■ SPEAKERS will be Boyd Weaver, Cotton Council's Wm. Rhea Blake, Congressman W. J. Bryan Dorn, and Dr. James C. Kinard.

North and South Carolina crushers return to the Cavalier Hotel in Virginia Beach, Va., for their annual joint convention on June 9-10.

Early arrivals may begin registering at 2 p.m., Saturday, June 7, and at the same hour on Sunday. Those able to leave home early will not want for something to do at Virginia Beach. Surf bathing, golf and many other forms of recreation are available for the early arrivals.

First Day, June 9

W. V. Westmoreland of Goldsboro, president of the North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, will open the convention at 9:45 a.m., June 9.

The morning business session will be featured by two addresses, the first by Boyd Weaver, chemist, Stable Isotope Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn. Subject of his address is, "We are all in the Seed Business." Second speaker will be Wm. Rhea Blake, Memphis, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council. Blake will have as his subject, "Cotton Looks Ahead."

An entertainment interlude all will enjoy during the morning session will feature vocal selections by DuPre Rhame, director of the music department at Furman University, of Greenville, S. C. Mrs. Rhame will accompany him.

The first day's business program ends at noon, but the rest of the day will see lots of activity. The ladies will enjoy a luncheon at 1 p.m. in the Colonial Ballroom of the Cavalier, followed by a cotton fashion show.

The annual golf tournament will be played at the Princess Anne Country Club, beginning at 1:30 p.m. Play will be by foursomes and winter rules will apply.

There will be a bingo game in the Colonial Ballroom at 3 p.m.

The annual banquet takes place in the Panorama Room of the Cavalier, beginning at 7:30 p.m., followed by dancing at the Cavalier Beach Club. Graham W. Jackson will entertain with musical selections during the banquet.

Second Day, June 10

The second day's business session, on Tuesday, June 10, will be called to order by R. M. Hughes, Greer, president of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, after which he will make his annual report.

Two addresses are scheduled for this session. The first, by the Hon. W. J. Bryan Dorn, member of Congress from South Carolina, will be on "The Trend Towards Dictatorship."

Second speaker will be Dr. James C.

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Kinard, president of Newberry College, Newberry, S. C.

The two associations will then hold separate meetings to attend to their own business matters.

Committees

The convention committees are as follows: Program—T. F. Bridgers, Wilson, N. C., chairman; Paul Keller, Clayton, N. C.; J. B. Lane, Fremont, N. C. Entertainment—Irvin Morgan, Farmville, N. C., chairman; C. P. Morris, Hertford, N. C.; L. M. Sneed, Raleigh, N. C.;

Texas A. & M. Course In Insect Control

THE SHORT COURSE in Cot-ton Insect Control now in progress at Texas A. & M. is a move in the right direction toward more effective control of cotton

pests in the state and will benefit growers and the entire industry.

Dr. V. A. Little, professor of entomology at the College, advises that "at the present time we are giving this training to between 15 giving this training to between 15 and 20 A. & M. students who are planning to engage in cotton insect control work this summer."

As outlined by Dr. Little, the

program of work consists of:

1. Identification of the major cotton pests, their stages of de velopment and their injury. Two hours is devoted to this work. Slides, pictures, Riker mounts and specimens of the insects are used. Binocular and monocular micro-scopes are used as aids in studying the marks of identification.

2. Biological and other pertient information on the major pests-2 hours. The students are also acquainted with some of the major beneficial insects of cotton.

3. Control-2 hours. Methods of making infestation counts are given; spraying, dusting, insecticounts are cides and the control program are discussed.

4. Field trips-2 hours. dents study spraying and dusting equipment and the application of insecticides. Trips to the fields are made to train the students to make infestation counts and recognize the insects and their injury under field conditions.

"We recognize that this training is rather scanty," Dr. Little admits, "but if a man has had fundamental training in agriculture he should learn enough to

"We have adequate facilities and staff to give this short course," he continues. "In the present short course I am taking care of its first phases while Dr. J. C. Gaines is giving the work on control. There are other members of the staff available who can give the work as well as we. In addition to the facilities of the College College those of the Experiment Station and the College farm are available. We want to help all we can and are agreeable to repeating this short course anytime there is a demand for it.

L. M. Upchurch, Raeford, N. C. Ladies' luncheon—Mrs. W. V. Westmoreland, Goldsboro, N. C., chairman; Mrs. L. M. Sneed, Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Irvin Morgan, Farmville, N. C. Golf—R. G. Eubanks, Charlotte, N. C., chairman; W. T. Melvin, Rocky Mount, N. C.; R. E. Evans, Charlotte, N. C. Bingo—J. W. Wagnon, Raleigh, N. C., chairman; Wm. King, Columbia, S. C.; D. R. Oliver, Pine Level, N. C.

Officers

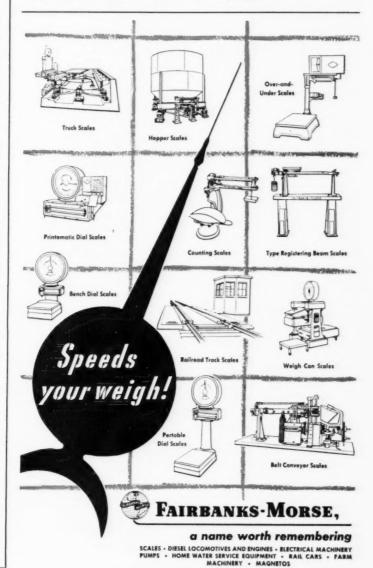
North Carolina association officers: W. V. Westmoreland, president; J. D. Medlin, vice-president; Mrs. M. U.

Hogue, secretary-treasurer. South Carolina Association officers: R. M. Hughes, president; Mrs. Durrett Williams, secretary-treasurer.

Pakistan to Buy Domestic Cotton at Support Prices

Agents appointed by the government of Pakistan to purchase domestic cotton at the support prices announced in March were to begin operations on April 28 Recently cotton prices on the Karachi market have been near the minimum levels due to the limited demand.

China has supplied the only substantial export demand in recent weeks. From the last week of March through the latter part of April about 74,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) were reported to have been exported to China, and it is estimated that another 57,000 bales were awaiting shipment.



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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE-Anderson Expellers, French screw presses, cookers, dryers, rolls.—Pittock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa. FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-pers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bear and hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single baling presses, filter presses, expellers, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatis seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it.—V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas. and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, TexasOIL MILL MACHINERY FOR \$ALE: Cookers
Rells — Fumps — Presses — Cylinders —
Heads — Columns — Fermers — Accumulators
— Hydraulic Pumps — Hot Cake Cutters and
Strippers — Filter Pressos — Electris Motors,
18 to 150 h.p. with starters — Sarew Presses
— Sproles & Gook Mashinery Co., Isa., 151 Howell
St., Dallar, Ferms. Telephone Prespect 5808.

FOR SALE-Atterbury seed sterilizer, \$350.00; one Mitchell pre-cleaner, \$350.00, like new. See R. L. Branstetter at Farmers Cooperative Marketing Association, Edna, Texas.

FOR SALE—Immediate removal. One complete cottonseed oil mill. Good number of French screw presses and Anderson expellers. Oil mill parts. See us for information or anything needed in the limil line.—Temple Machinery Supply Co., See us for info oil mill line. Temple, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—4-80 Lummus all-metal, ball bearing, automatic, double moting gins with M.E.F. extractor-feeders. Equipped with all-metal ball bearing conveyor-distributor. Complete with lint fluo, good shape. 1-80 h.p., va. 12x15 Fairbanks-Morse stationary engine. 1-80 h.p., va. 12x17 Fairbanks-Morse stationary engine. All or part of above equipment can be bought at a bargain.—Miller Trading Co., Evergreen, Ala.

FOR SALE—4 et al. latter Lummus air desfit

FOR SALE 4 cyl. all-steel Lummus air draft cleaner, complete with vacuum drum inlet, out-let and pulleys. Priced to sell.—Hinckley Gin Supply Co., 4008 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas.

COMPLETE GINS OR ANY PART OF THEM. Maybe this is what you have been waiting for. One complete five-stand plant, including Continental conveyor distributor, Mitchell extracting feeders, V-belt driven brush gins, Lummus thermodrier, steel condenser, practically new Lummus all steel, late model down packing press with hydraulic equipment and steel automatic tramper, pressed only 3,000 bales since new. 100 hp. electric motor and equipment, fans, etc. This is a real bargain. Also one 4-80 saw Murray plant, late the standard of the standard for the s COMPLETE GINS OR ANY PART OF THEM

Texas. Phone RAndoiph \$615.

FOR SALE—Above floor right hand metal lint flue for 4-80 air blast Munger gins. 4-80 saw Munger, direct connected, metal frame, wood type air blast gins. Shafting 2-15/16", 2-7/16", 1-15/16"; heavy and light type floor stands with bearings. 45" Continental sauction fan. Write Lowake Gin Co., Lowake, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four stand Continental cotton gin (3-70 and 1-80) saw Munger ball bearing; steel Mitchell extractor feeders; F.E.C. belt distributor. Mitchell extractor recers; F.-B.C. oet distributor, double box hydraulic press, ram and case, E.J. tramper, belt pump. Powered with 80 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse full diesel, cold start model 32. All in first class condition and must be seen to appreciate. Priced to sell.—Curtis C. Wright, 323 N. 15th St., Fort Smith, Ark.

FOR SALE—4 Cen-Tennial extractor-feeders in good condition. All metal, \$750 for the four, F.O.B. our plant.—Arlington Manufacturing Co., Arlington, Ga.

Arlington, Ga.

GOOD USED AIR BLAST GINS—5-80 saw Murray, loose roll, glass front, direct connected gins, 95 see Murray steel B. 8. 6" mote convergence of the connected gins with first class line-fine. 4-80 saw Munger ball bearing direct connected gins with line-fine with line-fine with line-fine and condenser. 4-79 saw Munger ball with line-fine and condenser. 4-79 saw Munger gins. 4-79 saw Pratt grins. Tell us your needs.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Best buys ever offered in Rio Grande Valley and South Texas cotton gins. Recent good rains assures good ginning season. Extra good ginning point will gin 3,000 or better, priced at \$50,000 with \$15,000 cash. Another good gin at point with 3,000 or better potential, being sacri-ficed at \$50,000 with \$12,500 cash. Many other ficed at \$50,000 with \$12,500 cash. Many other Box 1288, Phone No. 5-8855, Corpus Christi, Texas. FOR SALE—One 72" Continental impact cleaner, complete with supports and 72" Continental separator. Ginned 3,000 bales. Address Box "LS," c/o The Cotton Gin & Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

COMPLETE ALL STEEL Continental gin for removal; 4-80 saws with 4-X feeders, tower drier and cleaner, electric power, truck scales; also all steel Continental building. Gin in good condition, priced to sell. Write Box "IE," c/O The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas,

SOME GOOD ITEMS IN STOCK. All prices reduced. One 14 foot steel Stacy Mindrup bur extractor. One 14 foot Hardwicke-Etter wood extractor. One 14 foot Wichita wood bur machine rebuilt like new. One 10 foot Lummus wood extractor-cleaner. Two 10 foot Hardwicke-Etter wood contractors with the contractor of the State of t tractor. One 14 foot Wichita wood bur machine rebuilt like new. One 10 foot Lummus wood extractor-cleaner. Two 10 foot Hardwicke-Etter wood extractors, one 8 foot steel Eik extractor with 3-cylinder steel after cleaner. Extracting Feeders: Four 80-saw standard Mitchell F.E.C. pressed steel, flat belt machines, rebuilt. 8-66 Continued of the control of the control

FOR SALE—4-80 Lummus automatic gins, LEF extractor-feeders, 2 cleaners, big bur machine, down-packing Lummus press, Waukesha 145 hp. engine. Located 8 miles south of Grand Saline, Texas. Reasonably priced. Inquire B. P. Tunnell, 815 East High Street, Wills Point, Texas.

engine. Located 8 miles south of Grand Saline. Texas. Reasonably priced. Inquire B. P. Tunnell, 815 East High Street, Wills Point, Texas. For Port SALE—2:80 saw Murray gins with roll dump and glass fronts. 4-80 model C all steel AB gins with 30 fronts. 4-80 model C all steel AB gins with 30 fronts. 8-60° standard Mitchells with flat belt drive. 4-86° V-belt convertable Mitchells. 6-52° V-belt super Mitchells like new equipped for drying. 1-66° auper Mitchells like new equipped for drying. 1-66° along the mitchells are discovered to the standard Mitchell. 2-14′ Lummus center feed 1949 model steel bur machine 2-12′ Murray center feed bur machines. 1-8 Murray end feed steel bur machine. 1-14′ H-E wood bur machine with long and short bypass conveyors. 1 11-cylinder 50° H-E V-belt incline steel blown type cleaner. 1-72° Continental impact cleaner. 3-8 Stacy 50° steel horizontal cleaner and extractor with steel supports. burner, piping and fan. 1-66° Mitchell 1947 model 6-cylinder jembo with supports and piping. 1-52° Mitchell 4-cylinder jembo supports and piping. 1-52° Mitchell 4-cylinder jembo with thell pre-cleaner. One 4 or 5 stand 7′ 7%° center distance Centennial conveyor-distributor. 2-12 section thermocleaner. 1-52° 1949 model Guillett steel separator. 1-6° The standard Mitchell 1947 model steel condenser. 1-60° Murray Model Scharge 1947 model condenser. 1-60° Murray down discharge steel condenser. 1-60° Murray down discharge steel condenser. 1-60° Murray down discharge steel condenser. 1-60° Murray 1-48° 12 groove sheave and hub. 1-2 15/16 Hill clutch. 15; million and piping stoke all steel condenser. Bill Smith, Fulwiler Bldg., Phone 4-956 or 4-7847. Abliene, Fexas.

ELECTRIC MOTORS

Sales - Repairs

To better serve the Southwest cotton industry we now pick up and deliver FREE any ipment for sale or repair. Don't be shut down! Call us and we will deliver a loan tor to your plant free while we repair your equipment in our shop.

To further our aim to give fast and dependable service, we have established a motor repair shop at Harlingen, Texas.

Take advantage of factory-trained men, large copper wire availability, expert machin-ista, accurate balancing and testing equipment. Our facilities are as close as your telephone, and no more expensive than if done in your city.

Partial list of motors we have for immediate delivery:

1-800 hp. 8/68/2800/600 rpm, slip ring 1-250 hp. 3/60/440/600 rpm, alip ring

4-300 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring

-200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring

4-150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring

2-150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring

8-128 hp. 8/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring

2-125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage 2-125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring

1-100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage 2-100 hp. 8/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage

4-100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring 2- 75 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring

2- 75 hp. 8/60/220/1200 rpm, squirrel cage Fan and Press Pump motors and all other ratings in stock.

CALL ON US - DAY OR NIGHT - ANYWHERE Complete starting equipment available for above motors.

Free rental while we repair your motors.

W. M. SMITH ELECTRIC CO.

Phone HUnter 2801 DALLAS

32

TEXAS

Phone 3905 HARLINGEN FOR SALE—Cotton gin to be junked tω highest bidder. Bids close June 30, 1952. Location, Hext, Texas.—L. Bethel, 2133 Centerville Rd., Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE-One 14' Hardwicke-Etter wood frame FOR SALE—One 14' Hardwicke-Etter wood frame R.H. bur machine, complete with conveyor, pul-leys, etc., good condition; also a 4-80 saw Conti-nental DC outfit with big special F.E.C. Mitchell units, paragon semi-steel press, prefabricated steel building.—Swift & Company Oil Mill, P. O. Box 31, Mexia, Texas.

31, Mexia, Texas.

FOR SALE—Three 80-saw steel Continental gin stands; six Hardwick-Etter steel standard feeders, good condition; overhead steel conveyor discributor; steel condenser for 3-80 saw cotton gin; first class belt pump, ball bearing line shaft 2-15/16; complete double box hydraulic press; Cameron packer, all located in Western Arkanasa, in good condition. Price 33,812.00. For quick sale contact Box D.S.M. c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dullas, Texas.

FOR SALE—470 Convicted byrase in all steel page 1870.

Mill Press. P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-70 Continental brush gins all steel late models. 4 Mitchells super double late model. 1 Mitchell conveyor distributor late model. 1 Mitchell dryer late model. 1 Mitchell big bur machine late model. 1 down draft condenser, lint flue, late model. 1 down draft condenser, lint gins all steel frames brush and ball bearing. 1 boiler 78x18. 1 Skinner engine, heater, boiler feed pump, fuel oil pump, storage tank, Howe scales, office scales, cotton house gin buildings. 2 seed houses. 3 dwellings. 5 acres of land. Also miscellaneous items for sale.—Reagor Springs Gin Company, Route 7B, Waxahachie, Texas, J. B. Hartefield, Mgr.
FOR SALE—Complete Lummus plant less power.

Harteneid, Mgr.
FOR SALE—Complete Lummus plant less power.
Any part or all—belting, pulleys, conveyors, elevators, fans, unloading motor, shafting, wood
press, big bargains.—Hugh Ramage, Wewoka,

Okla.

FOR SALE—1 million B.T.U. natural gas burner.
1-56" big Mitchell FEC pressed steel, flat belt—
this machine bargain at \$250.00, 5-80 Murray steel
belt distributor with hoppers for 50" super Mitchells. All this machinery in good shape.—J. O.
Williams, Phone 38, Frost, Texas.
FOR SALE—4-80 Continental D.C. all-steel model
"C" brush gins, 3-85" Mitchell big FEC units.
All in A-1 shape.—O. C. Smith & Co., San
Marcos, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-70 Lummus, steel stands and 5-70 Lummus L.E.F. feeders to match. Cheap. Call 28 or write Runnels County Gin, P. O. Box 93, Rowena, Texas.

Rowena, Texas.
FOR SALE—4-66 convertible Mitchell extractor-feeders, pressed steel with extra cleaning cylinder in back—No. 16016. Wood frame bur machines on lot: one 10° center feed Lummus, one 10' Hardwicke-Etter end feed, one 14' Hardwicke-Etter end feed, one two-trough Continental drier, two burners. Lots of other machinery on lot. Buying and selling good used gin machinery.—O'Neal Spencer Cotton Gin Maintenance, 5 miles north of Georgetown, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANT TO BUY-Burr machine: Either 10 or 14 foot, wood. Write or contact John Gaida, La Salle, Texas.

WANTED—6 Carver 176-saw linters, in good c dition. Advise price, location and condition.—P ducers Coop. Oil Mill, P. O. Box 911, Oklaho City, Okla.

City, Okla.

WANTED—All steel air line cleaner, 4 or 5 cyl.

1-40 air blast fan. 1-45 suction fan.—J. O.

Wiliams, Phone 38, Frost, Texas.

WANTED—All-steel belt distributor for 4-80 gin, prefer Continental.—O. C. Smith & Co., San Marcos, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Maintenance job (might consider manager). Manager at present, 17 years experience, Age 45, sober, reliable. References. Write Box "TU," c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Job as gin manager, prefer West
Texas. Have had 30 years experience operating
and managing gins, both co-op and independent.
Can furnish any references needed. Address Box
"GS." c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press,
P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

ALL STEEL BUILDINGS—Any size, any shape, for any desired use—warehouses, cotton seed houses, gin buildings, etc. Newest Gesign, completely prefabricated and ready for immediate shipment anywhere in the U.S.—Marvin R. Mitchell Steel Bldg. Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone Randolph 5415.

FOR SALE—1 rebuilt model 1210-12A Moline engine 220 h.p. 2 rebuilt 2 x 9 4-cylinder Moline engines 150 h.p. 1 rebuilt 55 h.p. Moline engine. New Moline engines in stock for immediate delivery. Call us for parts and service day or night.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 East Berry, Fort Worth, Texas.

Fort worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two Lennox 600,600 B.T.U. space heaters with duct-work. Ideal for heating large warehouse or office. Natural gas. 2785.00 each. Five C.G.C. double X huller, cleaner, feeders, model A, Serial No. 1568. Good condition, 8550.00. One 200 h.p. Hercules truck engine, 3390.00. One 16 ft. Erie 100 h.p. boiler and Shinner steam engine, \$1,500.00. Several vertical motors 5 to 15 h.p., overhauded and priced right.—Shawnee Peanut Co., Phone 114, Shawnee, Okla.

FOR SALE—15,000 cotton bale covers, made from used sugar bag cloth.—Sterling Bag & Burlap Co., 41 Carolina St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WE HAVE just disassembled Twin City engine, No. 7185, Model T E, Type B. Will sell all or by parts. Write or contact John Gaida, La Salle, Texas.

FOR SALE—Murray 100 h.p. boiler, Scotch Ma-rine type, 100 pounds pressure. This boiler used less than 8 months.—Tornillo Cotton Oil Com-pany, Tornillo, Texas.

FOR SALE-Frost steam engine. Frost 66 x 18 boiler, complete. Write Lowake Gin Co., Lowake, Texas, for details.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services FIRST. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE Special cotton gin engine, 224 h.p. LeRoi slightly used, in first class condition, equipped with cast iron base, outboard bearing, 18" 10-groove D-sheave, twin ignition, auxiliary water pump, 4-cyl. LeRoi starting engine, air cleaner, either natural gas, gasoline or butane fuel. Pried to move—Bell Hardware & Implement Company, 400 Miller Ave., Donna, Texas.

ment Company, 400 Miller Ave., Donna, Irxas.
FOR SALE—1-12 cylinder General Motors 1949
model diesel engine. 2-6 cylinder Worthington
diesel 125 h.p. engines. 1-40 h.p. LeRsi natural
gas or butane engine with radiator for drier fan.
1-120 h.p. FBM full diesel engine complete. 1-150
h.p. Climax natural gas or butane engine. 1-2
16/16 Hill clutch. New Climax engines for sale
or trade.—Bill Smith, Fulwiler Bldg., Phone 4-9626
or 1-1367, Ablienc, Texas.

NATION WIDE Crop Dusting and Spraying Service. Will send reliable pilot and plane to stay on your place during the season.—Cargile Aircraft, Jackson, Tenn.

FOR SALE-Two Dial Howe scales will weigh 1,750 lbs. Sold new for \$1,250. Will sell for \$256 each. Both in good condition and just overhauled by factory man.—C. C. Canuteson, Moody, Texas.

FOR SALE 200 h.p. Caterpillar diesel engine, been used to gin only 759 bales cotton. Will sell for \$2,500.00 less than cost of new engine, with guarantee. Claude Gage, Sudan, Texas.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE-One LRO Waukesha FUR IMMEDIATE SALE—One LRO Waukesha engine direct connected to GE 260 kwa. 300 amps. 480 volts generator. One LRO Waukesha direct connected to EM 235 kwa. 283 amps. 480 volts generator, both units complete with excitors and panel boards. Also one Westinghoue 200 kwa. 282 amps. 440 volts generator, V-belt drive with excitor and panel.—South Texas Cotton Oil Co., Robstown, Texas.

Want to buy or sell some used gin or oil mill machinery? The place to make your contacts is right here, in the classified advertising columns of the "Press." Read by ginners and oil millers every-other-Saturday, throughout the nation.

Lummus' W. P. Kelton Is **Auto Accident Victim**

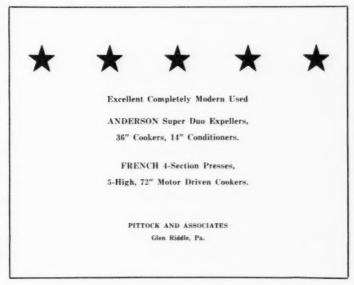
William Paul Kelton, 49, of Lubbock, Texas, sales representative of Lummus Cotton Gin Company in the Plains area since 1944, was killed instantly in an automobile accident on the night of May 12, about 10 miles north of Big Spring, Texas. Funeral services were held May 14 in Lubbock, with burial at Anadarko, Okla. His fellow employees and his many friends in the Lubbock territory will miss his pleasing personality and ever-

World Cotton Committee Holds Session in Rome

Experts from leading producing and consuming nations came to Rome to seek a remedy for the ailing cotton in-dustry at the 11th annual meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Commit-tee. The session got down to business May 19 when delegates heard a review of what is described as the "unstable world cotton situation."

The long-sought cotton agreementto give to cotton producing and consuming countries a stabilizing instru-ment as has been reached in the wheat agreement-is a "live question," one official said.

Reed Dunn Jr., foreign trade representative of the National Cotton Council, is an observer at the Rome meeting. He left Los Angeles by air on May 9, stopping at Tokyo and Bombay en route to Rome. to Rome.





CHAS. A. BENNETT receiving USDA's Distinguished Service Award from Secretary Brannan, "for outstanding research achievements which modernized the cotton ginning industry . . ."

Chas. A. Bennett Gets **USDA Service Award**

■ POPULAR head of USDA's ginning investigations is one of seven receiving high honor at ceremonies in Washington on May 15.

In Washington, on May 15, Charles A. Bennett was given official and public recognition for his many and outstanding achievements in contributing to the modernization of the cotton ginning industry.

He was given the Agriculture Department's Distinguished Service Award for his research achievements at the USDA

Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stone-ville, Miss. The citation read:
"For outstanding research achieve-ments which modernized the cotton ginning industry, and resulted in his being recognized nationally and internationally as one of the foremost engineering authorities on cotton ginning problems

Secretary Brannan praised Bennett and his "invaluable contribution to the advancement of agriculture and the nation" and President Truman shook hands

with him and said he was proud of him.

Bennett has been in charge of engineering research at the Stoneville laboratory since 1930. He is known and admired throughout the Cotton Belt by ginners, farmers, machinery people, spinners, and textile manufacturers for the improvements he and those associated with him have made in equipment, methods and processes, particularly those having to do with ginning, clean-ing, drying and compressing. Bennett likewise has earned an in-

ternational reputation as a result of assistance given on ginning problems in many countries, including China, the many countries, including China, the Congo, Greece, India, Mexico, Nicara-

gua and Peru.

"His seed cotton drier and drying methods," USDA says, "have resulted in better returns to growers and ginners and more satisfactory fiber for spinners

and cloth manufacturers, and have been adopted by all makers of ginning ma-chines. His small-pipe cottonseed conveyor system saves in cost of equipment and in operating power. He and his staff hold more than 20 public service patents on devices used today by more

than 3,000 cotton ginners."

This is not the first time that "Uncle

Charlie" Bennett's work has received recognition, however. He has an award from the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, and the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, and has been given recognition by the University of Nebraska as an outstanding alumnus.

Bennett was born in Tecumseh, Neb. e served in the Navy during World He served in the Navy during World War I, and has been with the Agriculture Department since 1926.

Each year the Agriculture Department makes Distinguished Service awards to a few outstanding employes awards to a few outstanding employes for their contribution to agriculture. Awards this year, in addition to Bennett, were given to Dr. Edward E. Clayton, plant pathologist; Dr. John R. Parker, entomologist; Dr. Ollie E. Reed, dairy; T. Roy Reid, personnel; Dr. Robert M. Salter, soil conservation; and Dr. Hagel K. Stickling nutrition and Dr. Hazel K. Stiebeling, nutrition and home economics.

In addition to the citation, Bennett and the other award winners received gold medals, gold buttons bearing the insignia of the Agriculture Department, and a special certificate.

Cotton Quarantine Extended To Include Virgin Islands

Plant quarantine regulations applicable to the movement of cotton, cottonseed and cottonseed products from Hawaii or Puerto Rico to the U.S. mainland have been amended and extended to include the Virgin Islands of the U.S., USDA has announced.

Also quarantined is second-hand bur-lap and other fabric containing cotton which has been used, or are of the kinds ordinarily used, for wrapping. Most of these products may move to continental U.S. if fumigated before shipment. A few are allowed conditional movement for immediate use in a manufacturing process. Others are subject to inspec-tion upon arrival. These items are quarantined to prevent the pink bollworm of cotton and the cotton blister mite from spreading to the U.S.

Final Ginning Report, 1951

Cotton ginnings for the crop of 1951 totaled 15,057,925 running bales, according to a final report on cotton ginnings issued this month by Roy V. Peel, director, Bureau of the Census. The statistics on cotton ginnings were compiled from the individual returns collected from 7,644 actives located in 817 counties in 18 states. The final figures of 15,057,926 running bales, are 7,664 running bales greater than the preliminary figures issued March 20. The ginnings for the 1961 crop are equivalent to 15,130,243 bales of 500 pounds each.

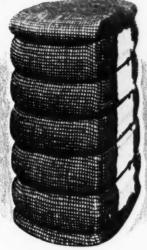
The Bureau of the Census will issue soon the annual bulletin on Cotton Production for the crop of 1951. This bulletin will show the ginnings for the crops of 1951, 1950, and 1949, and production for the crops of 1951 and 1950 by states and counties. It will show also the ginnings to specified dates throughout the season, by states and by counties, for the crop of 1951.

Final figures of cotton ginned by states for the last three crops are shown in the following tabular statement. Quantities are given in both running bales, and in equivalent 500-pound bales.

Cotton Ginned from the Crops of 1951, 1950, and 1949 (Linters are not included)

| State | Running bales | | | Equivalent 500-pound bales (Gross weight) | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|------------|--|------------|-----------|
| | 1951 | 1950 | 1949 | 1951 | 1950 | 1949 |
| United States | 15,057,926 | 9,907,918 | 15,908,591 | 15,130,243 | 10,011,924 | 16,127,94 |
| Alabama | 912,926 | 578,800 | 852,903 | 924,220 | 582,476 | 858,813 |
| Arizona | 799,178 | 468,746 | 549,399 | 809,385 | 475,962 | 544,281 |
| Arkansas | 1.244,953 | 1,074,023 | 1,607,685 | 1,252,546 | 1,092,278 | 1,639,968 |
| California | 1,764,325 | 981,225 | 1,284,181 | 1,760,204 | 976,958 | 1,268,54 |
| Florida | 18,236 | 8,087 | 9,312 | 18,050 | 7,801 | 8,943 |
| Georgia | 921,716 | 489,966 | 612,830 | 930,984 | 487,376 | 604,848 |
| Illinois | 980 | 1,300 | 2,334 | 941 | 1,232 | 2,25 |
| Kentucky | 4,656 | 4,380 | 9,420 | 4,340 | 4.118 | 8,86 |
| Louisiana | 749.226 | 421,763 | 633,616 | 763,602 | 428,841 | 652,119 |
| Mississippi | 1,588,874 | 1,305,103 | 1,460,062 | 1,606,337 | 1,329,852 | 1,484,272 |
| Missouri | 321,681 | 264,599 | 477,780 | 307,306 | 252,240 | 457,139 |
| New Mexico | 265.205 | 176,449 | 263,606 | 259,316 | 174,798 | 264,959 |
| North Carolina | 560,126 | 191,993 | 491,770 | 549,702 | 183,304 | 470,336 |
| Oklahoma | 457,186 | 239,690 | 587,571 | 455,740 | 238,861 | 600,599 |
| South Carolina | 871,644 | 412,920 | 565,666 | 865,735 | 403,861 | 553,655 |
| Tennessee | 525,383 | 404,411 | 622,498 | 530,969 | 408,370 | 632,548 |
| Texas | 4,039,570 | 2,880,601 | 5,860,231 | 4,078,685 | 2,959,839 | 6,058,176 |
| Virginia | 12,061 | 3,862 | 17,727 | 12,181 | 3,757 | 17,637 |

GOOD REASONS FOR USING



Carolina
JUTE BAGGING

TAKES ROUGH HANDLING

Stands up well under rough handling...protects cotton both in storage and during shipment.



STRENGTH Ite Bagging is

EXTRA

Carolina Jute Bagging is extra strong...tested for uniformity. Full yardage and full weight is guaranteed.



LOOKS GOOD LONGER

Open weave admits sunlight and air... keeps cotton dry and in good condition. Looks better after cutting sample holes.



MAXIMUM PROTECTION

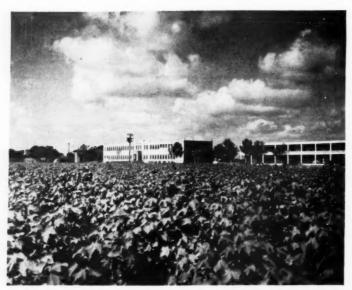
Cotton is subject to less weather damage than that covered with closely woven cloth.



Carolina BAGGING COMPANY

HENDERSON, N. CAROLINA

MANUFACTURERS OF BAGGING AND TIES



Buildings on the Ramsey Farm of the Texas State Prison System in Brazoria County form a backdrop for a field of cotton on the farm.

Planned for June 21

Prison Farm Visit Will Be Cotton Congress Feature

■ DELEGATES to American Cotton Congress at Houston, June 19-20-21, will learn how the Ramsey Farm is using the most modern methods of cotton production, insect control and harvesting.

BY GOING TO PRISON for one day—on June 21—cotton size growers, cottonseed crushers and others will have an opportunity to see an outstanding example of efficient cotproduction and management.

The Ramsey Farm of the Texas State Prison System, in Brazoria County, will be the site of the final session of the American Cotton Congress on Saturday, June 21, Burris C. Jackson, general chairman of the Statewide Cotton Com-mittee of Texas, has announced.

Congress visitors will be shown how the prison farm is using the most modern methods of cotton production, insect control and harvesting. Field demonstrations of planting, mechanical weed control, fertilizing with anhydrous ammonia, and different methods of poisoning are scheduled.

A barbecue lunch will be served at noon in the prison dining room for the Cangress group, and there will be ex-tensive exhibits of farm machinery used with cotton.

A panel discussion of the pink bollworm situation will be a feature of the program at Ramsey Farm. Participants will include Dr. C. R. Sayre, Delta & Pine Land Co., Scott, Miss.; C. B. Spencer, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas; Texas Commissioner of Agriculture John C. White, Austin; and L. F. Curl, U.S. Department of Agri-

culture, San Antonio.

A. C. Gunter, H. P. Smith and Fred
C. Elliott, all of the Texas A. & M.
staff, will take part in a panel discussion on cotton production. Both panels will be followed by question periods to permit Cngress visitors to obtain in-formation on problems in their particular areas.

Officials of the Texas Prison Board and system, Texas A. & M. College and many other organizations are cooperating in plans for the Congress, and extending an invitation to cotton produc-

ers to attend.

O. B. Ellis, formerly manager of the famous Shelby County Penal Farm at Memphis, Tenn., is general manager of the Texas Prison System; and Byron Frierson, a former county agent, is assistant general manager in charge of agriculture. Under their management, farms of the prison system have made records of efficient crop and livestock production that have resulted in large savings in costs of prison operations. Frierson will outline the methods

used in management and farm produc-

tion by the prison system.
"The trip to the Ramsey Farm will "The trip to the Kamsey Farm will provide a climax for one of the most interesting and practical programs that we have ever had in the 13 years that our Texas committee has sponsored the Congress," Jackson said.

"Congressman Clifford R. Hope of Kansas, ranking Republican on the House Agriculture Committee, and Lamar Fleming, Jr., president of Anderson, Clayton and Co., are two of many outstanding speakers who will be on the program for the first two days of the Congress, June 19-20, at the Rice Hotel in Houston.

Jackson pointed out that ginners and crushers will be especially interested, also, in a panel discussion on cotton gin-ning on Friday morning, and extensive exhibits of cotton ginning and other

subjects related to cotton.

A tour of the Anderson, Clayton and Co. laboratory in Houston, and enter-tainment features Thursday and Friday nights also are planned by members of the Houston Cotton Exchange, Farm and Ranch Club and Chamber of Commerce. Jackson said that details of the program will be announced later.

Texas State Fair Premium List Totals \$84,367

Premiums and prizes totaling \$84,367 are listed in the 1952 premium list of th State Fair of Texas, held annually at Dallas.

The 212-page book lists premiums of \$77,774 for the livestock shows, \$2,600 for poultry shows and \$3,993 for the

women's department.

Ray W. Wilson, the fair's livestock and agriculture manager, said the book will be mailed to 7,500 livestock breed-ers and exhibitors across the nation and to every county agent and vocational agriculture teacher in Texas.

The livestock exposition will include 27 different breeds of beef and dairy cattle, horses, sheep, swine and Angora goats. Premiums include: Beef cattle, Beef cattle, \$17,200; dairy cattle, \$22,000; swine, \$9,152; horses, \$10,340; sheep, \$2,977; Angora goats, \$850; junior livestock

shows, \$14,905.

Totals break down as follows: Holsteins, \$10,750; Jerseys, \$5,000; Guernseys, \$3,000; milking shorthorns, \$3,250; Herefords, \$7,500; Brahmans, \$4,200; Aberdeen - Angus, \$3,000; shorthorns, \$2,500; breeding swine, \$6,987; fat harrows, \$2,165; quarter horses, \$3,840; Shetland ponies, \$2,500; palominos, Shetland ponies, \$2,500; paiominos, \$2,000; open cutting horse contest, \$2,000; junior dairy show, \$3,275; junior steer show, \$3,085; junior commercial steer show, \$3,000; junior pig show, \$935; junior Negro pig show, \$935; junior sheep show, \$993; junior herdsman awards, \$290. A special herdsman award of \$350 is listed of \$350 is listed.

Show dates are: beef cattle, Oct. 4-9; dairy cattle, Oct. 10-17; swine, sheep and Angora goats and quarter horses, Oct. 4-12; palominos and Shetland ponies, Oct. 13-19; cutting horse contest, Oct. 10-12; junior dairy show, Oct. 11-18; 17; junior steer shows, Oct. 11-18; junior pig and sheep shows, Oct. 13-18. Featured livestock show will be the Pan-American Holstein Show, Oct. 10-17.

Dates of the 1952 State Fair of Texas are Oct. 4 through 19.

From Our Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 17)

flecting the uncertainty of the times, Washington agricultural groups are sharply divided and more jittery than we've seen them in a good many years. It is due in part to unsettled prices,

It is due in part to unsettled prices, in part to a basic conflict in policy, and in part to the congressional investigations, with their overtone of politics. You can notice it in the Agriculture Department, in Congress and among the farm organizations which have Washington offices. And there are rifts that split across all three groups.

Department officials are jumpy, from the front office on down. The congressional investigations have not turned up much that was really sensational, but the word has been passed down that anyone accused of wrong-doing cannot expect the Secretary to back them up until they have a chance to prove their innocence.

The result is that the normal and

The result is that the normal and legitimate operations of many departments have been disrupted by fear that the officials might be criticized. That has hurt the Department more than anything else.

Democratic congressmen who started the inquiry into USDA grain and cotton operations, now are trying to find some way of shutting off the investigations. Brannan always has been thinskinned and inclined to engage in namecalling jousts. Recently he has taken on Republican Senators Kem of Missouri and Aiken of Vermont in a bitter ex-

change of invectives.

The farm groups — Farm Bureau, Grange, Farmers Union and the National Council of Farmers Cooperatives — are finding that joint action on almost anything is absolutely impossible. Often no two of them can agree. The Bureau and the Union can't agree on anything. Just about the same applies to the Grange and the Union, but the Grange, even when it differs from the Union, seldom is in agreement with the Bureau. Views of the Cooperatives and the Grange are as a rule fairly close.

The closest thing to an agreement

The closest thing to an agreement among the farm groups recently has been on the question of killing price controls. The Union is for tighter controls, but the other three farm groups finally have lined up against extension of price authority. The Grange, which had held out for decontrol, but with authority extended to re-control, now has lined up with the other two big farm groups to kill price authority.

Congress intends to complete work on the appropriations measures, pass some sort of a patch-work controls bill, and go home. Unless there is an unexpected emergency Congress will not come back offer the conventions

after the conventions.

Congressmen have their minds on politics and they have no intention of sticking around Washington once the campaign gets officially underway. That will be as soon as the national conventions are over.

There are several hundred bills pending, but those will be tossed aside as the legislators clear the way to get at the serious business of getting reelected. Leaders have indicated privately that they do not intend to try to hold Congress in session.

There are 15 or 20 farm bills of more or less importance hanging. There is very little probability that any of them will get through. Among them are sev-

eral bills to raise the level of price supports

There are a few flood control bills, among them one by Rep. W. R. Poage of Texas (HR 7868) calling for local-Federal cooperation in upstream water-retarding projects. Poage says his bill is a "new approach in which local organizations would originate, sponsor and help pay for projects with planning and construction aid from the Federal government."

Flexible Appoints Coats Sales Representative

Hugh L. Coats, Jr. is the new North Central states sales representative for Flexible Steel Lacing Co., manufacturers of belt fasteners for joining conveyor and transmission belts. Harry Beach, who formerly covered this territory, now covers the Pennsylvania-New Jersey area. Coats spent three years as an army flight instructor. He has had a year and a half of thorough training in the company's factory and is well qualified for his new work. He and Mrs. Coats have four children—a boy and three girls.

 Food produced in the U.S. is worth around 20 billion dollars annually when leaving the farms.

 Adding 0.2 pound per head in daily gain for the nation's beef cattle population would boost income from beef cattle by more than \$5,000,000 a year.

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BRAZOS RIVER bottomland cotton farmers near Bryan, Texas, are literally not letting any grass grow under their feet this spring. This rotary hoe rig is breaking crust and doing a good job of destroying early weeds and grass.

Protecting the Cotton Crop With Early-Season

Insect and Weed Control



HUNDREDS of groups of hoe hands in the area are cleaning fields before weeds and grass can take hold.

MANY mechanical choppers are in use in the area. This unit is chopping two rows at a speed of 5 m.p.h.



■ NOTHING HELPS to get cotton off to a good, healthy start like early-season insect control and the use of the rotary hoe to break crust and kill young weeds and grass. And nothing the farmer does later in the season can restore plant vigor sacrificed when the crop is trying to get started.

RIGHT NOW, in many sections of Texas and other states, thousands of cotton farmers are waging a full-scale war against thrips and other pests that attack early cotton. Not only are thrips a big problem this year, but in many areas of the Belt crusted soil and early weed and grass growth are

A. C. GUNTER, Extension entomologist, with thrip-damaged plants. Thrips are a real problem this year.



making it difficult for farmers to get cotton off to a good, healthy start.

• Labor-Saving Rotary Hoe—In California, for example, severe crusting this spring would have meant the replanting of tens of thousands of acres if it had not been for the rotary hoe. This remarkable tool did two great jobs for farmers in that state: (1) it saved the first planting for many of them, and (2) helped to control early weeds and grass.

In Texas, where almost 19,500 rotaryhoe-equipped tractors were in use last year, this labor-saving tool is being more widely used than ever before to cut 1952 cotton production costs. Elsewhere, too, its use is spreading rapidly, helping to fill the vacuum created by the dwindling farm-labor supply.

In the Brazos River bottoms of Texas near Bryan, the rotary hoe and early-season thrip control are being put to maximum use on large plantations and on many smaller farms to get production costs down and thus increase the net profit from the 1952 crop.

• Growers Act Quickly, Effectively — The photographs in this article were made recently on the A. & M. College

farm, the George G. Chance plantation, and the Porter, Mooring, and Aston plantations, all in the Brazos bottoms in the Bryan area. Crusting, weed and on the Bryan area. Crusting, weed and grass, and thrips have been major problems on these and other farms in the area this spring, but the growers have taken quick and effective action to overcome them. The heavy thrip population was not unexpected, since this pest usually appears in great numbers when there is succulent vegetation during the preceding winter. The crusty soil and weed and grass growth resulted from heavy rains after planting.

A wide variety of rotary hoes is being used to break the crust, kill grass and weed seedlings, and to get the cotton up and off to a good, healthy start. The ro and off to a good, healthy start. The ro-tary hoe rig pictured at the beginning of this article had two of the spider wheels removed from each unit. The two re-maining wheels were being used to break the crust around the plants and, at the same time, to act as fenders to throw dirt arount the plants.

Mechanical Choppers Being Used, Too -Also in use on many of the plantations and farms in the area are several types mechanical cotton choppers that are making deep cuts in production costs. On the opposite page, at bottom left, is a Winter-Reese unit made in Colorado for thinning beets, chopping two rows of cotton at a speed of 5 miles per hour.

· Airplane Spraying for Thrip Control Airplanes are being used on the plantations and many of the larger farms for applying liquid insecticides for thrip con-Delta Air Lines, whose crop-dusting and spraying operations are centered at Monroe, La., has a number of airplanes in the area, all doing a first-class job of thrip control. Delta has one of the country's most efficient organizations for doing this kind of work and its equipment is of the best.

Auxiliary landing strips are strategi-cally located in the area, making it easy for growers and the spraying outfits to for growers and the spraying outfits to take quick action when insects show up in damaging numbers. The landing strip pictured on this page (center photo, right) is on the Porter plantation near Bryan. The airplanes are loaded with 55 gallons of liquid, which is put on the crop at the rate of two gallons per acre. It takes about 15 minutes to make a run, and three flagmen are used to keep the pilot on his course.

· Savings Up to 60 Percent-This year, more than ever before, farmers in Texas and many other parts of the Belt rec-

AN AIRPLANE making a run on a plantation near Bryan. Three flagmen keep the pilot on his course.





GUNTER examines one of the airplanes being used in the area for thrip con-trol. The right number, kind and arrangement of nozzles, plus the proper pressure, are essential to an economical and efficient job of spraying.

ognize the wisdom of using the rotary hoe for weed and grass control to insure higher acre yields and greater returns at harvest time. In many cotton-growing areas, almost 25 percent of all man hours required to produce a cotton crop are spent on chopping and hoeing. Fred El-liott, cotton specialist for the Texas Extension Service, said only this week that Texas farmers reported savings of up to

60 percent on these two items last year

by using the rotary hoe.

• Measures Worth Millions — As for early-season insect control, there is no longer any question of its value in those areas where insects are a problem early in the season. In Texas and elsewhere this year, the use of these two measures is bound to add millions to the value of the cotton crop.



THIS AUXILIARY landing strip is one of several in the area near Bryan. The airplanes load up with 75 gallons of liquid that is applied at the rate of 2 gallons per acre. It takes about 15 minutes to apply a 75-gallon load.

SHOWN HERE are nine airplanes "at roost" for the night on the George G. Chance plantation. Scouts have already laid out the following day's work. Chance is chairman of the Texas Unit of the National Cotton Council.



Oklahoma Crushers

(Continued from Page 16)

tions," A. L. Ward, director of the NCPA Educational Service, Dallas, told the crushers that the National Association "is cooperating in the field of nutrition with landgrant colleges, universities and the Department of Agriculture, giving special stress to the importance of making the most use of scientific findings. of the Southern Regional Research Lab oratory and the practical use of the meals processed by the Laboratory in the rations of poultry and swine.

Ward mentioned the need to keep up with progress and to carry on continuous research in order to survive. He placed pecial emphasis on the manner in which Oklahoma crushers are meeting the chal-lenge that cotton faces, by sponsoring outstanding research to make cotton more productive and profitable "for your farmers, your state and your own firms.

There was a Friendship Hour-which lasted considerably longer than an hour -for all attending the convention, at 6 p.m. the first day. There followed the annual dinner-dance, with impromptu entertainment between dinner courses, under the personal direction of Robert Burgher of Dallas. Burgher was successful in prevailing upon Billy Fisher and Chad Ogden to entertain with a number of popular songs.

Secretary-Treasurer J. D. Fleming of the Association presided at the banquet and introduced a number of honor guests. Following the banquet, the floor was

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cleared of tables, and the crushers, their wives, and guests danced until midnight. The nominating committee reported at the opening of the business session on May 13. J. S. Morrison, of Chic-O-Line Wills. Chickenham the proportion of the control Mills, Chickasha, was named president; J. O. Powell, manager of the Hollis Cotton Oil Mill, Hollis, was named vice-president; and J. D. Fleming, Oklahoma ity, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

City, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.
All Association directors were reelected. They are P. F. Rosso, McAlester;
H. P. Cook, Guthrie; A. M. Frierson,
Bristow; A. L. Hazelton, Oklahoma City;
W. H. Sands, Durant; G. N. Irish, Muskogee; Geo. T. Jepsen, Sr., Prague; G. F.
Knipe, Oklahoma City; J. C. Pearson,
Jr., Oklahoma City; and Claude Britain,
Chickasha Chickasha.

Marion Lucas, Chickasha Cotton Oil Company, Chickasha, was named state director of the Oklahoma Cotton Re-search Foundation, Chickasha.

Amos L. Kobs, the retiring Associa-tion president, has the distinction of also having served as president of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association.

During the business session on May 13 Kobs called for a round-table discussion of "Application of Pure Food Regulations to the Vegetable Seed Crushing Industry." Blake Britain, manager of the Tulsa Cotton Oil Company, Tulsa, led the discussion. The consensus of opinion of the oil mill executives who participated seemed to be that one of the main requirements in meeting pure food regulations is good housekeeping. Speakers urged wholehearted cooperation with

government inspectors at all times.

Jim Rogers, of the department of entomology of the State Department of Agriculture, Oklahoma City, spoke briefly on the changes in the pink bollworm quarantine regulations. Rogers told the crushers that ginners this year will be permitted to let farmers take cotton burrs back home to spread on the land. But, he said, the burrs must not be allowed to accumulate in a pile either at lowed to accumulate in a pile either at the gin or on the farm unless they are properly treated. Rogers said the present method used by oil mills in handling and treating seed will be continued.

H. B. Prickett, of USDA's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, San Entomology and Plant Quarantine, San Antonio, discussed "Changes in Federal Regulations and the Research Program." In certain sections of the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, he said, there was an increase of approximately 2,000 percent of surviving nink bellyworm. of surviving pink bollworm larva over last year. The potential pink bollworm infestation in some sections of the Rio Grande Valley is greater than ever before, he said.

Prickett urged more pink bollworm research and full cooperation on the part of oil mills, gins and farmers. The pink bollworm, he asserted, is no longer a local threat, but just as much the concern of the ginning and crushing industries in Ollahamsea in the Bill Custle tries in Oklahoma as in the Rio Grande Valley.

Ladies' entertainment features were in charge of the officers and committees of the Oklahoma Crushers' Ladies Organization. Mrs. Marvin Slack is president;



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Mrs. C. R. Southwell vice-president, Mrs. Paul Cretian secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. W. B. Patterson is in charge of

entertainment.

Mrs. Frank Phillips and Mrs. Fred Spielberger were hostesses at an open house on Sunday, May 11. Most of the ladies took part in a bridge and canasta party on Monday. That afternoon, at one o'clock, the ladies enjoyed a delicious luncheon in the Lake Murray Lodge dining room, at which time many beautiful prizes were awarded.
On Tuesday, at 9:30 a.m., the ladies

enjoyed a morning coffee as guests of

the Oklahoma group.

New officers of the ladies' organiza-tion are Mrs. C. R. Southwell president, Mrs. Eddie Tirrell vice-president, and Mrs. Amos L. Kobs secretary-treasurer. Mrs. W. B. Patterson continues as chairman of the entertainment committee.

Texas Crushers

(Continued from Page 14)

the company he heads is engaged in all these activities, on a world-wide scale. Fleming will have as his subject, "Factors Affecting the Future of Cotton Production.

Production."

Association committee reports will be made by the following: T. J. Harrell, Fort Worth, Agriculture; G. A. Simmons, Lubbock, College Relations; J. Carlyle Newberry, Gonzales, Membership; R. Irvin Wright, Winnsboro, Peanut; H. Wunderlich, Corpus Christi, Pink Bollworm and Special Task; Jas. D. Dawson, Jr., Houston, Products; R. P. Tull, Dallas, Public Relations. The final address of the convention will be made by T. H. Gregory of Memphis, executive vice-president of the National Cottonseed Products Association. In his address, which is entitled

tion. In his address, which is entitled "The Cottonseed Industry in the National Arena—1952," Gregory is expected to discuss OPS regulations and other national legislation affecting the crushing industry, as well as the cotton-seed support program and other mat-ters of interest to the crushers.

There will follow the reports of Ed P. Byars of Fort Worth, traffic direc-tor of the Association; Jack Whetstone, tor of the Association; Jack Whetstone, Dallas, secretary; and Bennette Wallin, Dallas, treasurer. Memorial resolutions will be read on the passing during the past year of R. F. Crow, Joe F. Etter, Clifford G. Hardwicke, J. Webb Howell, Harry Landa, John D. Rogers, and Owen Thomas Tolson.

The convention will close with the report of the general resolutions com-mittee and the election of officers and directors.

Entertainment Features

The Past Presidents' Club luncheon will be held at noon Sunday, June 1, in the Ming Room of the Shamrock.

At 7 p.m., also on Sunday, there will be a "Pep Rally" on the terrace of the Shamrock swimming pool. All attending the convention will participate in the "Pep Rally," actually a delightful social function featuring good food and fellowship.

The ladies' luncheon is scheduled for 1 p.m. Monday, June 2, in the Shamrock Room of the headquarters hotel. Entertainment will be provided by "The Harmonaires," a singing quartet from Texas A. & M. College.

The annual golf tournament, always

one of the highlights of the convention, will be played June 2 on the course of the River Oaks Country Club. Play begins at 2 p.m.

The annual dinner and dance, to be given in the Shamrock's beautiful Emerald Room, will begin at 7:30 p.m., Monday June 2.

The convention committees are as follows:

General arrangements: C. R. Bergstrom, Jas. D. Dawson, Jr., E. T. Harris. Golf: Wm. A. Logan, chairman; C. R. Bergstrom, M. M. Feld, B. B. Hulsey, Paul C. Lacy, Carr Robinson, Louis

Publicity: Walter B. Moore. Registration: Bennette Wallin, Jose-

phine Borden, Anne Levy, Mrs. Jay C. Muth, Jo Ann Olivas.

Directors of the Association are D. B. Denney, Wolfe City, Association president, chairman; Ben R. Barbee, Abilene; J. O. Atwell, Paris; Douglas Carroll, Harlingen; J. H. Fox, Hearne; T. J. Harrell, Fort Worth; J. W. Howell, D. Breit, L. C. Schrift, S. C. C. Schri Jr., Bryan; Hugo G. Schmitt, Seguin; G. A. Simmons, Lubbock; W. B. Vaughan, Fort Worth; W. L. Weber, Taft.

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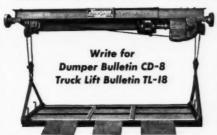
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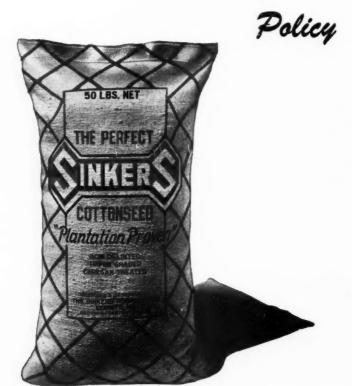
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Crops Become Weeds and **Weeds Become Crops**

FARMERS not only need to know how to make crops grow and yield well, but in some cases how to keep them from getting the upper hand. Many a troublesome weed, according to specialists of the U.S. Department of Agricul-ture, got its start through being

welcomed to the farm as a crop.

Bermuda grass (the ordinary kind now spoken of bitterly in the South as "cotton patch" bermuda) came from India where it was considered a gift from God as feed for the sacred cow. It is a good seed-producer and spreads easily to fields intended for other crops, a bad characteristic in a plant used

for pasture in a row-crop area. Now the new Coastal Bermuda, Now the new Coastal Bermuda, that highly productive hybrid between Tift, a special strain, and another Bermuda from South Africa, is increasing the Southern farmer's regard for the crop. Unlike the "cotton patch" kind, Coastal Bermuda produces almost no viable seed, a considerable factor in keeping it where it is wanted. It is propagated by means of sod plugs or vegetative cuttings.

There are several other crops

There are several other crops whose histories contain similar variations from disfavor to popularity or at least usefulness. Johnson grass was introduced as a pasture possibility in the South and soon spread as a weed. It was finally adopted as a pasture grass because farmers found it too difficult to eradicate. Sweet clover, on the other hand, came in as a weed probably in ship ballast in the early 1700's—and finally became a valuable soil-improver, pasture and hay crop, with improved strains now widely grown.

A weed is commonly known as

a plant out of place, but, say the agronomists, sometimes a place can be found for it or it can be kept in its place.—Better Crops With Plant Food, April 1952.

Texas Agricultural Workers Plan 26th Annual Meet

Texas Agricultural Workers Association has announced plans for holding its 26th annual convention, Jan. 9-10, at the Texas Hotel in Fort Worth. C. G. Scruggs, associate editor of "The Progressive Farmer," is program chairman. The organization has approximately 250 members, including professional agricultural workers, businessmen, farmers and ranchmen.

ers and ranchmen.

Officers are: Walter B. Moore, Educational Service, National Cottonsed ucational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, president; Paul A. Cunyus, dean, Tarleton State Col-lege, vice-president; Mrs. Bernice Clay-tor, Texas Extension Service, secretary; and Dick Hartman, Central Power and Light Co. treesures. Light Co., treasurer.

• The nation's farmers have about 650 major insect pests to combat in turning out quality livestock and crop products.

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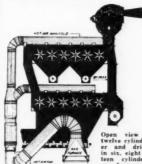
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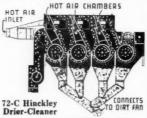


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P. O. Box 7775 DALLAS, TEXAS P. O. Box 1972 HARLINGEN, TEXAS Tribute to R. H. BLYTH



R. H. BLYTH

After 43 years of service with Southland Cotton Oil Company, of Paris, Texas, R. H. Blyth resigned as president of the concern at a meeting of the board on April 10.

"For one who has served so long and so well," S. W. Wilbor, Southland board chairman, writes The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, "it seems both a duty and pleasurable task for the company to make public acknowledgment of that service. In the minutes of the directors' meeting of April 10, 1952 there is written the following:

"'The Chairman recalled that'
—"Mr. Blyth came into the business as a young man, bringing with him the particular qualities of precision, and diligence, which qualities, in their undeviating application, did much to solve the company's problems of those early days; building, in the field of finance and insurance, and later in the disposition of Federal income taxes, a background and reputation of enviable handling, which considerably increased from year to year the company's prestige."

"Mr. Blyth entered business as a young man in the office of A. J. Buston & Company, cotton merchants of Liverpool, England," Wilbor continues, "and was soon sent by them to Augusta, Ga. In 1908 Mr. Blyth went to Oklahoma City to take charge of cotton sales of the business of this company in Oklahoma and in 1910 was elected secretary-treasurer of the company which later became the present Southland Cotton Oil Company."

This is a fine and well-deserved tribute to Richard Blyth, and one in which his many friends will concur. The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press shares fully the sentiments so well expressed by S. W. Wilbor and compliments the retired Southland executive on his long and useful period of service to his company and to the entire cottonseed crushing industry.

CALENDAR Conventions · Meetings · Events

• May 26-27-28 — Fifty eighth annual convention, National Oil Mill Superintendents Association. Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 1-2-3—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, fifty-eighth annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas

1, Texas, secretary,

• June 2-3—Sixth joint annual convention, Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association and Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association. The General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, Ga., secretary of Georgia association; T. R. Cain, 310 Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery 4, Ala., secretary of Alabama-Florida associatics.

• June 3-4-5—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendecists' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. L. E. Roberts, 998 Kansas, Memphis 5,

Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• June 8-9-10-11—North Carelina Cettonseed Crushers Association-South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. The Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett Williams, 609 Palmette Bldg., Columbia 1, S. C., treasurer, South Carolina association.

 June 12-13 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. J. A. Rogers, Jackson, Miss., secretary.

 June 16-17—New Mexico Cotton Ginners Association annual convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso, N. M. Winston Lovelace, Loving, president.

• June 16-17-18 — Cottonseed Oil Mill Operators Short Course. Texas A. & M. Cellege, College Station. For Information, write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Director, Institute of Oilseed Technology, College Station, Texas.

 June 17 - 18 — Louisiana - Mississippi Cotton Ginners Association annual convention. Eola Hotel, Natchez, Miss. Gordon W. Marks, Box 1757, Jackson 5,

Miss., secretary.

June 19-20-21—Cotton Research Congress. Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas. Sponsered by Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman.

Sept. 9-10—American Soybean Association, thirty-second annual convention.
 Purdue Univxersity, Lafayette, Ind. Geo.
 M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

 October 22-24—Sixth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Bakerafield and Fresno, Calif. For Information write: National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.

New Zealand's Linseed Oil Output Meets Needs

For the first time in its history New Zealand finds itself self-sufficient in the production of linseed oil, according to reports to USDA. The oil obtained from the 1951-52 flaxseed crop of 520,-000-560,000 bushels is expected to be

more than 4,500 short tons, sufficient to meet 1952 requirements. This, together with the carry-over of working stock from last year and the 130,000 bushels of flaxseed that arrived at the end of 1951 from Uruguay has created a temporary surplus. If prices are satisfactory, some linseed oil may be exported this year. There is no suggestion, however, that the Dominion contemplates becoming a regular exporter of linseed oil. Almost 90 percent of New Zealand's linseed oil requirements is used in the manufacture of paint.

The area sown to flaxseed in 1951-52 is estimated by trade sources at 31,000 acres, compared with about 20,000 acres last season. Flaxseed output in 1950-51 was around 300,000 bushels from which 2610 tone of oil was obtained.

2,610 tons of oil was obtained.

Imports of linseed oil for the first

9 months of 1951 amounted to 1,340 tons. The source of the foregoing oil was as follows: India—787 tons; United Kingdom—418; and the U.S.—135 tons. Total 1950 imports of linseed oil amounted to 846 tons.

New Mexico Ginners to Meet June 16-17

Winston Lovelace of Loving, president of the New Mexico Cotton Ginners Association, announced this week that the annual convention of the association will be held June 16-17 at the Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso, N. M.

FACT ..

for Advertisers:

Your advertising message in this issue will be read by cotton gin and oil mill men in every cotton- and oilseed-growing section of every producing state ... from California to the Carolinas and from the Gulf to the Canadian border.



Let's Begin on

A Cheerful Note

SYNTHETIC FIBERS take a beating in favor of natural cotton and wool in research summaries published recently in two of the nation's leading magazines. Business Week quotes a research engineer as saying, "If the only fibers we knew up to now were the synthetics and somebody suddenly 'discovered' cotton and wool, cotton and wool would be hailed as 'miracle fibers.'" The magazine, Fortune, says that claims for the future gains of synthetics are "not the future gains of synthetics are "not that—apart from their uncertain supply—the best all-round fibers are the ones that have been around longest—wool and cotton."

Flexible Fenders

■ BUSINESSMEN and farmers who use trucks may find some profit in watching a bit of research that is going on in England. The British post office is equipping some of its trucks with rubber fenders that look like metal, but which yield and bend when struck, instead of breaking. The idea is to find out whether money can be saved on maintenance costs.

Hot Climate Praised

■ IT IS WORTH noting, especially by Southerners, that a reputable scientist recently told an international gathering of United Nations representatives as follows: It is a lot of poppycock, he said, in effect, to suppose that "cold climate man" is superior to "warm climate man." It is just as easy and maybe easier, he reported, for men to be healthy and active where it is warm than in colder climates.

Television Tips

NOTES ON THE proper care and treatment of TV sets—and those who watch them—are popping up all over the place these days. Here's one that may be helpful next winter when there is freezing weather: if your TV images are fuzzy, it could be because of ice on the antennae, and you may need a heater to keep the antennae reflectors free of ice. Heaters are now available from at least one firm in the country. If your eyes have been troubling you during bouts with your set, the experts probably would remind you that it's a good idea to have lamps turned on in the room. The contrast between a dark room and the television screen is bad for the eyes.

Automatic Secretary

■ IT WON'T GIVE you a pretty senile, but there's a new mechanical secretary soon to be produced in Britain that will get a lot of your work done. It's an electronic gadget that answers the telephone in your absence. Not only that. It also records messages while the owner is gone. Still more tricks are being "taught" the new device—for instance, how to relay messages to other telephone numbers.

Flood Research Spotlighted

■ COSTLY FLOODS are turning the spotlight on research aimed at better control of water along small streams and on farms where the rain falls and floods begin. Experts in USDA's Soil Conservation Service remind us that creeks flood more land than rivers. The Washita Watershed of Texas and Oklahoma, for instance, suffers almost \$6 million worth of flood damage annually, according to SCS estimates. Some \$4 million worth of this yearly loss could be prevented, says SCS, by carrying out upstream flood control projects costing a total of approximately \$74 million.

More Meals May Be OK

IT IS ALL RIGHT to eat four or five meals instead of only three each day, USDA nutritionists report—if less food is consumed at each sitting. As a matter of fact, this program may be better than the customary "three-a-day," especially for older folks. The USDA authorities don't mention it, but there is a theory that says you can lose weight by eating more meals. The idea is that since the meals are smaller the stomach eventually shrinks—and the total intake of food is consequently reduced.

Krilium in Limelight

THE NEW wonder soil-conditioner known as Krilium is stirring up the soil from coast to coast. The synthetic chemical, developed by the Monsanto Chemical Co., is being tested by government researchers in all of the 48 states. Twenty large commercial organizations are experimenting with it. Krilium is said to be capable of transforming hard, unyielding soil into fertile fields in a matter of hours. The cost, as yet too high for general use, is expected to come down as more of the chemical is produced. Some researchers at the Agriculture Department think Krilium's main importance is the avenues opened up for further research to find synthetic chemicals that may do even a better job for less money.

Cotton and Detergents

AFTER TESTS to find out how various soaps affect cotton broadcloth, the Kansas Experiment Station comes up with these conclusions among others: That the type of cleaner used does not make much difference in how much color washes out of the fabrics; that it takes about twice as much natural soap to do the laundering job done by synthetic detergent; that it doesn't matter much what type of cleaner is used as far as shrinkage of cotton fabric is concerned.

Foot-in-Mouth

■ RESEARCH EXPERTS in the USDA's Bureau of Animal Industry are not saying so publicly, but they are troubled by protests of cattlemen over the government's announced intention to lift the ban on imports of Mexican cattle into this country next Sept. 1. On that date, unless there is another foot-and-mouth outbreak in Mexico, the 5-year campaign against the disease will be officially ended. Only a token control force of U.S. experts would remain in Mexico. What has the USDA scientists worried is that, although they think the disease has been licked in Mexico, they cannot be dead-sure. Nobody can be. There is yet much to learn about the nature of the disease.

Note: Recent outbreaks of foot-andmouth in Canada have revived pressure on Capitol Hill for appropriation of funds to build a government research center to study foot-and-mouth and other associated diseases. The estimated cost is put at \$25 million.



Hot, Damp Weather Ideal for Weevils

■ Indications that a low number trol of cotton insects.

Hot, damp weather during the cotton fruiting season can cause a high buildup from just a few boll weevils, the National Cotton Council is warning farmers in urging them to be prepared to con-

trol cotton insects whenever necessary.
The Council adds that indications that a lower number of weevils than usual survived last winter provide little reason for farmers to neglect preparations for an invasion of pests this season.

The Arkansas Extension Service recalls that the year 1948 was a good example of a season wherein boll weevil damage was heavy despite the fact survival from the previous winter was comparatively light.

In the spring of 1948 an examination at the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine's labortory at Tallulah, La., showed 177 live weevils to the acre of ground trash. By the end of the season boll weevils had taken much of the top crop and were widespread, ready to do their damage in 1949.

In tests this spring at Tallulah 200 samples of ground trash were taken from 20 different localities. Entomologists found an average of 629 live boll weevils per acre, compared with 1367 per acre during the fall of 1951. This is the lowest survival number since the spring of 1948 even though the per-centage survival was fairly high. According to the spring count in

Georgia, 75 percent of the weevils that went into hibernation survived the mild winter. Examinations for the state showed an average of 1244 live weevils per acre of surface trash from woods. Although unusually large numbers of boll weevils did not go into hibernation in Georgia last fall, live weevils have been found in four areas examined in the state. A count on a farm in Burke County showed 6292 live weevils per acre. Eighty-six percent of the farms examined revealed weevil infestation.

Reports from the Pee Dee Experiment Station at Florence, S. C., show survival of about 42 percent of the weevils that went into hibernation last fall. The survey also reveals that the number of weevils that went into hibernation in 1951 was the lowest since records have been kept at the station (1942-51), and that the number found in trash examinations this spring in the Florence area is the lowest on record (1937-52) with exception of 1940.

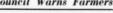
Entomologists in all areas where boll weevils usually threaten the crop are advising cotton farmers to be prepared to institute control measures whenever necessary and to follow precedures out-lined in their state cotton insect control recommendations.

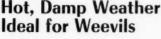
NCPA Photograph Featured In "Gulf Coast Cattleman"

A photograph of four major breeds A photograph of four major offeeds of beef cattle, taken at Louisiana State University by Garlon A. Harper of the NCPA Educational Service, was fea-tured on the cover of the May "Gulf Coast Cattleman."

The publication also contained a summary of the address which Educational Service Director A. L. Ward made at the annual convention of the Louisiana Cattlemen's Association.

The cover picture, showing Angus, Shorthorn, Brahman and Hereford bulls, was described by the magazine as "one of the most fitting that we have ever used." The picture first appeared on the frontispiece of the "1952 Feedon the frontispiece of the "1952 Feed-ing Practices" bulletin, which many oil mills and the Educational Service have distributed widely.





of weevils survived the winter provide little reason for farmers to neglect preparations for con-



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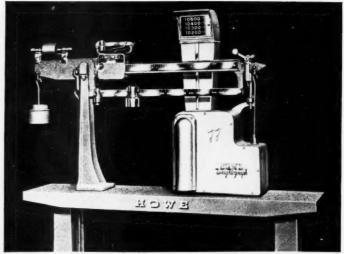
New Product

HOWE SCALE COMPANY'S NEW 77 WEIGHTOGRAPH UNIT

A revolutionary development in auto-A revolutionary development in automatic scale indication was announced recently by Richard F. Straw, vice-president in charge of sales, The Howe Scale Company, Rutland, Vermont, with the introduction of the new Howe 77 Weightograph. A weighing accessory, the unit can be attached to any make of beam scale, or to any scale convertible to beam operation, making an old-fashioned beam scale an "automatic" of the latest



GARLAND . Dallas County . TEXAS



Howe Scale Company's new 77 Weightograph is termed "the simplest automatic weighing device ever placed on the market."

type. Howe's description of the scale fol-

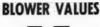
The Howe 77 Weightograph is simply attached to the beam shelf and connected to the beam with a rod. It is the result of many years of Howe experience in the development and improvement of the Weightograph, which Howe terms "the simplest automatic weighing device ever placed on the market.

The Howe 77 Weightograph features a non-protruding periscope with a unique, convenient eye-level screen which instantly flashes the exact weight in large, illuminated, crystal-clear figures for easy, speedy and accurate reading. It is designed with the latest methods of optical projection which increases image brightness and contrast five times. The image is read off the mirror instead of a ground glass screen, which contributes greatly to the readability of the image under all sorts of light in-cluding daylight. The reading line length is 180 inches (15 feet).

is 180 inches (15 feet).

There are no complicated parts to get out of order in the Howe 77 Weight-ograph. There are no gears, no friction dises, no racks, no pinions, no weighing springs. No adjusting of weights and poises is necessary. No waiting for the beam to stop oscillating before you take a reading. No straining eyes at indistinct notches and figures. No matter where you stand to take a reading, it is always the same, with no parallax. The 77 Weightograph weighs all the load at one time and shows the full load load at one time and shows the full load

AIR-MINDED ENGINEERS













Leading manufacturers of cotton-gin equipment recommend R-C Rotary Positive Blowers for pneumatic conveying. They have compared and proved the ability of these simple, sturdy units to maintain flow and overcome resistance at lower power cost. For new equipment, or for replacements, insist on R-C Blowers. Details in Bulletin 21-B-37, free on request.

Roots-Connersville Blower Corporation Connersville, Indiana 525 Carolina Avenue,



weight reading. It can also be used for "over" and "under" readings.

In the simple mechanism, a positive drive means no lost motion or backlash. The upward pull of the connecting rod swings the 77 Weightograph chart in an swings the 77 Weightograph chart in an arc, between a stationary light and magnifying lens. The figures and gradmagnifying iens, the figures and grau-uations on the chart are magnified to about 40 times their original size and reflected by means of mirrors to the mirror-type screen of the periscope. The oil dashpot connected to the chart unit dampens the up and down movements of the beam. This results in an image on the screen that comes to a stop quickly for easy and instant reading. The chart and pendulum shaft operate on ball bearings as does the even lever. The 77 Weightograph is extremely sensitive and there are no zero change or inac-curacies with wide changes in tempera-ture. It is simple, fast, accurate and

The 77 Weightograph is modern in appearance and has an attractive baked enameloid light blue-gray finish with applique chrome-plated trademark.

Monsanto Announces Sales Policies for Krilium

Sales policies for Krilium soil conditioner, which became available early this month on a nation-wide basis, have been announced by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

In pointing out that the new conditioner will be offered to the public by mail order through Monsanto's St. Louis headquarters, Charles Allen Thomas, president of Monsanto, said that sales of the conditioner in a home gardening formulation will begin before the agriformulation will begin before the agri-cultural and erosion control formula-tions of Krilium become available.

"The home garden market was selected as the first outlet for Krilium because methods of application are comparatively simple and quantities of the product involved are relatively small," Thomas said.

Techniques and rates of application for Krilium in agriculture and erosion control are still under study, he pointed out. When current tests have been When evaluated, Monsanto will announce sales

policies, including prices for the Krilium formulations available in these fields. The "Merloam" formulation being of-fered to home gardeners has been tested by the company in many sections of the U.S., under various regional soil and weather conditions.

Krilium, a synthetic polyelectrolyte, immediately increases the percentage of water-stable aggregates, or clusters of tiny soil particles, in poor, clay-type soils. In tests its use has resulted in in creased soil aeration and improved soil moisture relationships. Krilium may be used effectively in preparing soil for home gardens, in existing or newly planted flower beds, around shrubbery and in soil for window boxes and potted house plants. The new conditioner may also be used to advantage in building or rebuilding lawns.

· The total supply of feed concentrates for 1952 is four percent less than in the four previous years. And more of these feeds will be fed this year than in any year since World War II, leaving feed reserves considerably lower than the prewar average.





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About all we can do is to be like the little boy whose parents told him that if he prayed politely, speaking correctly, his prayers would be answered. Listening outside the door of the little boy's room that night, the parents heard:

"Dear Lord, please send Mother a mink coat because she is such a fine woman. And, dear Lord, please send Daddy a new car because he is such a fine man, and, dear Lord, please don't let him have any automobile accidents; and, dear Lord, please send me a pair of skiis. Please, dear Lord, take care of yourself because if anything happens to you, we're all sunk. Amen."

"I guess the favorite will have to be scratched," said the sultan, as his best wife came down with seven-year itch.

Soldier: "If I told you that you had a beautiful figure, would you hold it against me?!"

"Miss Jones," said the science professor, "would you care to tell the class what happens when the body is immersed in water?"

in water?"
"Sure," said Miss Jones. "The telephone rings."

What would you call an old maid doing the dance of seven veils?

A comic strip.

There was a knock on the door of the dormitory room.

dormitory room.
"May I come in?" said a male voice.
"It's the room I had when I went to
college here."

college here."
"Yes, sir," he continued in reverie.
"Same old room, same old furniture,
same old view of the campus, same old
closet."

He opened the closet door. There stood a girl, terrified.

"That's my sister," said the occupant of the room. "Yes, sir," he replied, "same old story."

A pessimist says that all women are

immoral, and an optimist merely hopes so.

"Oh, I like the scenery around here," observed the vacationist. "But the people up here are queer."
"Was I yes that's so" replied the

ple up here are queer."
"Wa-al, yes, that's so," replied the
New England farmer. "One good thing,
though—most of them go back home by
October."

The professor rapped on his desk and yelled, "Gentlemen, order."
The entire class shouted: "Beer."

Sales Manager: "They've developed a plane that will take people around the

world in an hour!"
Salesman: "Beffer make that two hours. One hour to get around the world, and the other to get home from the airport."

Coy Young Thing: I hate to think of my twenty-fifth birthday. The Brute: What happened? For Better Lint Cleaning, Lower First Cost and Installation Expense,

the Moss Lint Cleaner is the Answer!



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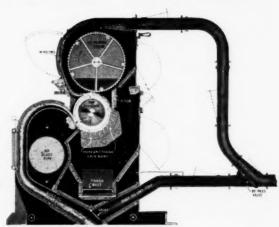
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Ample Capacity for 90-Saw Gin
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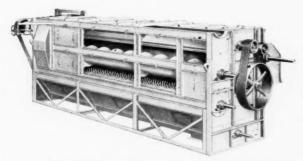
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Sherman, Texas

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EXTRACTION FULL LENGTH OF SAW CYLINDER

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